

Howe mission decision to be made today

The Prime Minister and Sir Geoffrey Howe will today decide whether the Foreign Secretary's peace mission to southern Africa should go ahead tomorrow as planned...

Becker retains title in style

By Rex Bellamy Tennis Correspondent

Boris Becker, of West Germany, aged 18, yesterday retained the men's singles Wimbledon title by beating the United States and French champion, Ivan Lendl, 6-4, 6-3, 7-5.



Still reigning: Becker bome and dry at Wimbledon.

Prix at Dijon by 17 seconds from the local hero, Alain Prost, the world's leading driver, in a Marlboro-McLaren-TAG. It was Mansell's third grand prix win of the season and took him to within one point of the championship lead.

Thatcher plea for Briton's life rejected

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

The Malaysian Government last night rejected a personal plea by Mrs Margaret Thatcher to spare the life of Kevin Barlow, the Briton due to be hanged late last night.

Tomorrow Graduation daze

Exploding offers, golden hellos, biodata... all lie in the path of this year's top college-leavers. How have they fared in the career stakes?

Portfolio Gold

The £16,000 Times Portfolio Gold competition weekly prize - double the usual amount as there was no winner the previous week - was shared on Saturday by five readers...

The five who shared the £16,000 were Mr A L H Ryall, of New Milton, Hants; Mrs Margaret Bell, of Wantage, Oxon; Mrs C Broadbent, of Malden-Barnard, Surrey; and Mrs C Thomas, of Rugby, Warwick.

On This Day One million Chinese troops and 300,000 Japanese were reported as killed by July 7, 1938, after the first year's fighting between the two nations.

Bristol passes Bristol University honours degrees and Cambridge University Tripos examination results in philosophy (part 1), classics (part 2) and history (parts 1 and 2) are published today.

Table with 2 columns: Home News, Overseas, Arts, Births, deaths, marriages, Business, Court, Crosswords, Diaries, Features, and Leaders, Letters, Obituary, Parliament, Prem Bonds, Religion, Science, Sport, Theatres, etc.

Pope visits 'cemetery' that was Armero

From Geoffrey Matthews Bogota

In the most dramatic and emotional moment of his visit to Colombia, the Pope yesterday prayed in the 'immense cemetery' of Armero, the town that vanished in floods and mud avalanches when the Nevado del Ruiz volcano erupted last November.

Jenkins wins Synod ovation after facing his critics

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Bishop of Durham, the Right Rev David Jenkins, faced his critics in the church and triumphed over them yesterday at the General Synod of the Church of England in York.

Jail staff threaten to step up dispute

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Prison officers leaders have threatened to spread industrial action to other jails if talks today with Home Office officials about the dispute at Risley Remand Centre, Cheshire, fail.

Third doctor flies to liner

By Thomson Prentice

Food and water supplies on the 45,000-tonne liner had been monitored but tests had proved negative, the company said.

MPs told of 'wasted' foreign aid

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Britain's aid to developing countries is often wasted on useless schemes that do nothing to help the poorest people.

Warning by Aquino on revolt

By Our Foreign Staff

President Corason Aquino of the Philippines yesterday warned supporters of ex-President Marcos who declared a breakaway government in Manila that arrests would be made if there were any signs of violence.

Radio beckons the man in the street

By Patricia Clough

Twenty-six supposedly ordinary people are polishing their wits in the bopes of becoming a 'man-in-the-street' panellist on Radio Four's Any Questions?

Advertisement for UK Finance Ltd. featuring 'NOTHING TO REPAY FOR UP TO 6 MONTHS ONLY WITH A UK LOAN' and '3 FREE REPAYMENTS'.

# Foreign aid to poor 'wasted on useless schemes', MPs told

By Sheila Ginn, Political Staff

Britain's aid to developing countries is often wasted on useless schemes that do nothing to help the poorest people. Details of some of the worst aid schemes have been given by the Independent Group on British Aid to support its evidence to the Commons' all-party foreign affairs select committee. Those include:

- £35 million wasted on rolling stock for the Sicarta steel mill in Mexico;
- unpalatable groundnuts grown in southern Sudan;
- 50 rotting buses sent to Zambia;
- expensive gas turbines sent to Egypt;
- the Westland helicopter deal with the Indian Government;
- bagging equipment to Bangladesh.

The group, which includes academics and voluntary agencies who monitor British overseas aid, is concerned over the Government's plans to get voluntary agencies to take a bigger role in helping poor countries.

Professor Charles Elliott, the group's chairman and former director of Christian Aid, said that except for Oxfam and the Save the Children Fund, the voluntary agencies did not have the technical competence to handle properly the aid they at present receive.

In its written evidence the group criticized the Govern-

ment for leaving the administration of aid to help fight the famine in Ethiopia to a third secretary at the British Embassy.

Its evidence says: "However committed and able he or she may be, the fact remains that she/he has very little status, not only in terms of the mission but also with regard to the aid community at large - and this in a major crisis situation in which the stakes, political as well as humanitarian, were unusually high."

In spite of previous recommendations from the select committee, the group said that not enough effort had been made to improve the quality or quantity of staff in embassies who managed the schemes.

British aid policy at present was not clear, the group said. It is urging the Government to produce a White Paper to set out its aims.

The quality of the aid had declined even more severely than the quantity, it concluded. That was partly due to the drop in the number of professional advisors in the ministry. British taxpayers surely had the right to expect the scientific units to have proper scientific leadership, it stated.

"More particularly, we regret the virtual disappearance of such advice in the natural resources sector, especially in view of assurances by both the

Minister for Overseas Development (Mr Timothy Raison) and the Prime Minister that the Government accord this sector particular importance."

Dr Elliott blamed the failures in the aid programme on a lack of proper appraisal of schemes and lack of assessment to discover who would benefit. In some cases British aid had even put some of the poorest people out of work.

He gave as an example a decision to send automatic bagging equipment to a fertilizer plant in Bangalore. That scheme enabled the plant to dismiss the workers.

Dr Elliott cited the Westland helicopter deal with India as "almost a classic example of bad aid badly handled."

He said: "When the Indian Government did not want the Westland helicopters they were told by the British Government if they did not take them, their aid allocation would be cut by the equivalent amount - which was £65 million."

Dr Paul Mosley, of Manchester University, and a member of the group, told the committee that 50 buses were sent to Zambia, in spite of the High Commission warning against the project. The buses fell apart within a year, much to the dismay of the Zambian Government, because aid officials did not take into account the rough roads.



A young RUC officer who was the target of a dart thrown during the march, and (below) Mr Alan Wright, the loyalist leader, criticizing the tactics of the Royal Ulster Constabulary.

# Huge security for Orange parade

By Richard Ford

Hundreds of police officers and soldiers prevented clashes between nationalists and "loyalists" yesterday when Orangemen paraded through two overwhelmingly Roman Catholic districts of a town in Co. Armagh.

The security forces launched a huge operation, with 800 Royal Ulster Constabulary officers and 400 soldiers needed to police the event, after the chief constable gave permission for the Orange Order's church parade in Portadown.

But a young officer was seriously injured when nationalists threw a dart which embedded in his neck, and some officers and Orangemen were injured in disturbances at the start of the parade.

The tension in the town, the animosity between loyalists and nationalists and the anger at police tactics, bode ill for the five days leading to next Saturday's Orange marches, which the police have banned from entering Roman Catholic areas of Portadown.

Orangemen in the town have urged others to join them for a parade and protest rally over the decision to re-route them.

Tension in the town eased on Saturday night when two nationalist bands abandoned plans to parade in their own district at the same time as

1,300 loyalists would have been passing through.

But disturbances erupted as the Orange church parade, headed by bowler-hatted officers and a band, was marshalled under a tunnel and into O'Hara Street where nationalists stood on the balconies of flats shouting abuse.

When police with riot shields removed a West Belfast councillor, furious Orangemen attacked them with umbrellas. Mr George Seawright, a Glasgow-born loyalist politician expelled from the Democratic Unionist Party after refusing to apologize for making remarks about buying incinerators for Roman Catholics and their priests, was taken away and refused permission to join the parade.

Mr Alan Wright, of the Ulster Clubs movement, denounced the police, saying: "The balloon will go up in this town." He added: "This is the saddest and blackest day in the RUC's history. This represents the greatest mistake they have ever made."

After a hour's delay, in which there was further scuffling with police and an attack on a TV camera crew, the parade began again, though Orangemen warned journalists: "Make sure you publish this the right way or you won't be back here."



Police with Land Rovers sealed off side streets where small groups of nationalists had gathered to shout and jeer at the passing loyalists, though others remained at home with their blinds or curtains drawn.

A heavy presence of RUC officers and British soldiers kept nationalists from three Roman Catholic housing estates well away from the road as the parade returned from the church service.

In their efforts to antagonize the rival tribe, loyalists waved huge union flags, while some nationalists played traditional Irish music, shouted "IRA, IRA" and jeered.

Elsewhere in the province thousands of Orangemen attended 70 church services in preparation for next week's celebrations of the 29th anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne.

# Tory MPs set to revolt in tin debate

The Government is bracing itself for a possible backbench revolt and a stormy ride in the Commons tonight when MPs debate the crisis in the Cornish tin industry.

West Country MPs and Tory backbenchers with an interest in the metals market are likely to join the Opposition and vote against the Government or abstain to show their disquiet over the Government's stand.

Although Mr Paul Channon, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, will open the debate, one of his departmental ministers, Mr Peter Morrison, will bear the brunt of the criticism as he winds up the Government's case.

Backbench Tories criticize the wording of the motion as "complacent" for expressing regret at the virtual collapse of the Cornish tin industry and in the next breath welcoming the Government's measures for job creation in Cornwall.

One Conservative MP, Mr David Harris, whose St Ives constituency includes the Geevor tin mine where production has stopped and the 370 staff have been made redundant, has tabled an amendment calling for more positive help from the Government to ensure that the Cornish tin industry has a future.

He said: "I think the Government will have a rough ride. The tin industry is a vital part of Cornwall and it would be crazy if the industry is allowed to be wiped out through no fault of its own."

Mr Robert Hicks, Tory MP for Cornwall South-East, said: "It is incumbent upon the Government to come clean as to their intentions in respect of applications for assistance from the tin mines."

Decisions on applications for aid from the remaining four Cornish tin mines, one of which is a limited company, and the others owned by a subsidiary of Rio Tinto Zinc, are still being considered by the Department of Trade and Industry, but they are not expected to be announced today.

Only Geevor has closed and the Government will be pressed today for a £150,000 contribution towards repairs and maintenance for two years to enable the mine to reopen when the market allows.

# COMMENTARY

## Geoffrey Smith

Ten years ago today Mr David Steel was elected leader of the Liberal Party, and a poll by MORI in the current issue of *The Economist* suggests that if the Alliance were to have a single leader he would be the preferred choice of both Alliance voters and the electorate at large.

That shows his durability. He is not just clinging to office amid mounting speculation as to when he will go. Both the Liberals and the Alliance would lose a lot if he were to depart.

But what exactly would they lose? During the decade of his leadership he has contributed little to public policy, but a good deal to political development.

The Lib-Lab pact, the coming of the SDP, the birth of the Alliance - these are all bound to figure prominently in any political history of the past 10 years, and without Mr Steel none of them might have taken place.

He is essentially a political operator with a grand strategy. But it is a strategy of politics, not a strategy of policy.

From the day he became Liberal leader, perhaps from the day he became a Liberal MP, I believe he has had a double conviction: that the purpose of Liberal politics should be to get a place at the table of power, and that the Liberals cannot get there by themselves.

Everything of consequence that he has done fits that approach. In his first speech to the Liberal conference as party leader he deliberately risked a hostile reception from a sizeable section of his audience in order to establish that Liberals accepted the principle of coalition government.

## Symbolic importance

It is hard now to recall the passions that flowed on that issue at Llandudno in September 1976. But the question, abstract though it may seem, was of symbolic importance for the party. Mr Steel was laying it down that Liberals were in politics not to polish their purity but for the pursuit of power. And that to get power they would have to combine with others.

Within a few months Labour had lost its overall majority and Mr Steel was negotiating the Lib-Lab pact. That has often been judged a failure for the Liberals because it did not enable them to exert much influence on policy. But I have always believed that he had another objective that was much more in character.

In the EEC referendum in 1975 many Labour right-wingers had co-operated happily with Liberals in campaigning for a "yes" vote. Mr Steel saw in the Lib-Lab pact an opportunity to build on that experience so as to persuade the Labour right that it had more in common with Liberals than with its own left.

From that standpoint the purpose of the pact was not to put pressure on the Labour right to do what it would not otherwise have done, but to convince it that it could more easily pursue sensible policies in harness with the Liberals.

# Labour proposes to take BT back

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

The Labour Party has drawn up plans to retake control of British Telecom without buying back all the privately held shares.

Under proposals now before the party's policy-making committees BT's 1.7 million shareholders would be given the opportunity of selling their shares back to the Government at the price at which they bought them - 130p, which compares with a current market price of 216p.

If not they would be able to have them converted into bonds providing long-term growth or regular dividends, or a mixture of both. But the shareholders going for the latter option - and Labour leaders believe they would be the overwhelming majority - would lose their voting rights.

Labour would then amend the Telecommunications Act to give it the ability to use the Government's remaining 49 per cent holding - at present prohibited - and regain effective control without having

gone through the process of full renationalization.

Labour is calling its new attitude to nationalization "social ownership," a concept which Mr Roy Hattersley, the party's deputy leader and shadow Chancellor, began developing in a series of speeches more than two years ago.

Mr Hattersley, Mr John Smith, Labour's chief industry spokesman, and Mr David Blunkett, leader of Sheffield City Council, have been key figures in the preparation of a policy which makes a radical departure from full-blooded traditional nationalization demanded by clause 4 of the party's constitution.

For that reason it will be bitterly opposed by the Labour left.

Under the proposals a Labour government would hold all the voting shares and appoint BT's directors.

If the proposals were successful they would be followed for other state industries sold off by the Tories.

# Times writer barred

Five Conservative MPs have agreed to bar Dr Norman Hammond, archaeologist and correspondent of *The Times*, from a session of the Commons all-party environment committee's visit to York today to avoid a walkout by the Labour MPs over the dispute at Mr Rupert Murdoch's printing plant at Wapping, east London.

Dr Hammond, who has contributed to *The Times* since 1967, was to have attended a presentation by the York Archaeological Trust for the committee's inquiry into historic buildings and ancient monuments.

# Newcastle-under-Lyme by-election

For Mr Jim Nock, the Conservative candidate in the Newcastle-under-Lyme by-election, the race to Westminster begins in the town's sunlit leafy suburbs.

Jacket off, sweat pouring from his brow, he's already proved himself a champion of the garden path - 20-metre dash. As his outriders, led by the burly Mr Hal Miller, MP for Bromsgrove, lure the faithful, Mr Nock is forever on the move in a frenetic bid to turn out the vote.

The style is both affable and urgent, like a pumped up sales representative. "We're going to win," he keeps telling respectable housewives, right-ly sceptical after nearly 70 years of unbroken Labour rule.

Awkward customers - and there are a few - are handed over to Mr Miller. A big man

# Tory hopeful sets fast pace

By Nicholas Wood, Political Reporter

In a pair of shorts is worried about tax cuts. Mr Nock tells him the standard rate will soon be down to 25p; the man wonders if the money will be better spent on jobs.

Yet even the relentlessly optimistic Mr Nock, aged 51, a Keat hotelier and council leader with Staffordshire origins, must know the odds are stacked against him.

The Government is in the doldrums, Mrs Thatcher is "that woman" to many of the locals, and Labour, bolstered by its control of the moderate and popular local council, remains close to the people's natural sympathies.

No surprise then that the first opinion poll, taken before campaigning began, predicted a Tory victory. Mrs Llin Golding, who has stepped into her husband's shoes to carry the

# New shipping route to reduce pollution threat

By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

A new tanker route to reduce the risk of oil pollution on Scotland's Western Isles will be proposed to world shipping authorities in the autumn.

Tankers taking the route would sail down Scotland's west coast, outside the Outer Hebrides rather than inside through the Minches as they do now, avoiding the risk of a spill on Skye, Lewis, Barra and North and South Uist.

The move has been welcomed by Scottish environmentalists, who claim that the expansion of North Sea oil has led to an increasing threat of oil pollution on the west coast.

About three tankers a week pass through the Minches bound for the west coast of England, Wales, France and Spain.

The route, while safe for skilled navigators, would extract a high price for error in one of Britain's most remote and beautiful regions.

Even if the new channel was adopted as the official deep-water route by the international maritime organizations, there would be no compulsion on tanker masters to use it.

The only other safe alternative to the Minches is out to sea, west of the island of St Kilda, involving much greater distances and costs.

# TNT distribution depot attacked by 300 men

A distribution depot owned by TNT, a subsidiary of News International, at Eastleigh, Hampshire, was attacked and damaged by a crowd of about 300 men early yesterday morning (John Young writes).

No arrests were made but the police described the action as a concerted attack and said there was evidence indicating that members of the print union Sogat '82 were involved.

The depot is used to distribute *The Times*, *The Sunday Times*, *The Sun* and the *News*

of the World in Hampshire and Dorset. Building windows were smashed and cars and trucks damaged with missiles and pickaxes.

Missiles shown later by the police included heavy steel balls, a yellow snooker ball, a three inch bolt, a broken milk bottle, bricks and a lump of concrete.

The police were also attacked with missiles and a patrol car was damaged, but the crowd retreated before anyone was hurt.

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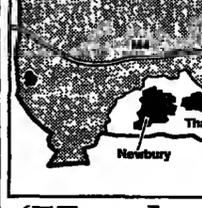
# Lifeboat effort founders

Mr Jeff Gill, aged 33, a windsurfer raising money for the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, cost rescuers £2,000, twice as much as he had hoped to collect, as a result of a search for him yesterday off the Devon coast.

He had set off from Widemouth Bay, north Cornwall, on Saturday to make the 35-mile passage to Lundy, but was becalmed a mile and a half from his destination.

Rescue vessels including a helicopter found him at nightfall after five hours.

# Berkshire: where to build?



# 'Heseltown' battle reopens

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

The battle of "Heseltown" reopens tomorrow with a new attempt by builders to get the strict curbs on further development in Berkshire removed. The county is fast becoming one of the most crowded in England.

"Heseltown" earned its sobriquet after Mr Michael Heseltine, then Secretary of State for the Environment, told the Conservative-led county council in 1982 to allow for thousands of extra homes in its plans for the rest of the century.

Behind the present "examination in public of the draft replacement structure plan for the county" lies fierce local determination to stem the county's growth in house building.

Even the Provost of Eton has joined the argument about whether the county can find room for more homes.

# Action at Risley raises staff levels issue again

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Industrial action at Risley Remand Centre, Cheshire, has once more put before the Home Secretary, Mr Douglas Hurd, a dispute he thought he had left behind.

The issue is the same as in May when widespread protests left a trail of damage in prisons: how to achieve appropriate staffing levels?

A team of 12 assistant governors was running the female wing of the remand centre yesterday after a walk-out on Friday by 50 women officers in protest at the staffing level. The action continued through the weekend with a work to rule.

Yesterday the Home Office accused the local branch of the Prison Officers' Association of "a flagrant breach" of newly agreed dispute procedures. Officials of the association in Risley said their members were victims of a technical lockout.

There are 133 women prisoners on remand in the wing. Yesterday, after reports that some had barricaded themselves into a dormitory, the Home Office insisted that the situation was normal.

The previous action in April and May showed how susceptible the overcrowded prison system is to pressure. Disturbances spread rapidly. Severe damage was caused by riots at Northey Prison in East Sussex.

The dispute, like the present one, was over manning levels. After intervention by Mr

# Roses with fragrance of success

By Alan Toogood, Horticulture Correspondent

Scented blooms proved popular with exhibitors at the British Rose Festival, held over the weekend at Chiswell Green, Herefordshire.

The variety Sutter's Gold won a first prize in the class for scented roses for C D Scout of Beaconsfield. Wendy Cussons a second for Roger Hall of Cullercoats; Margaret Merriell a third for Peter Barlow of Cambridge; and Papa Meiland a fourth prize for S J L Barker of Stanwick.

The premier awards in the competitive classes were: Mr W E Harkness Memorial Trophy to L Birch of Hereford, qualifying him for the national championship.

John Hart Memorial Award: Mrs M Stewart of Buckhurst Hill.

Edward Mawley Memorial Medal: Len Davies of Haistham, qualifying him for the Five-Hundredth anniversary.

Felco Scaletius: F W Bowpin of Reading, qualifying him for the Two-Hundred-and-Fifties championship.

Frank Bowen Cup: Jim Naylor of Leamington.

Silver Gill: Mrs M Stewart of Buckhurst Hill.

Silver Gill: Gareth Davies of Brecon.

Royal National Rose Society's Challenge Trophy: Wheatthamstead Women's Institute.

The Queen Alexandra Memorial Trophy: Mrs Judy Ward of Herne Bay.

# Political strategy

The creation of the SDP can therefore be seen as the justification for the pact. Once again the form that that development took owed much to Mr Steel's sense of political strategy.

He discouraged Labour dissidents from joining the Liberals in the belief that more would break away from Labour if they were setting up a new party.

But once the new party was established he was concerned that it should have the closest links with the Liberals.

That strategy is being subjected to its severest test with the dispute over defence policy. I suspect that Mr Steel is characteristically more concerned to get agreement within the Alliance than over the precise nature of that agreement.

His own sympathies are with Dr David Owen's belief that whether Britain remains an independent nuclear power is an issue that transcends party politics, and that a party which is seen to be playing politics with it will be in danger of losing politically.

But I am forced to respect the political skill with which Mr Steel manoeuvres to bring his forces in line to the starting gate for the next election.

More than anyone else he represents the Alliance in its strength and its weakness: personally appealing, politically sensitive, but short on the substantive policies that give a party positive attraction.

# Death of radio gardener

Professor Alan Gemmill, who was on BBC Radio *Gardeners' Question Time* for 33 years, died on Saturday at his home on the Isle of Arran, aged 73.

Professor Gemmill, head of biology at Keele University, Staffordshire, for 16 years, made more than 1,000 broadcasts on the panel.

Obituary, page 14

# Fell runner breaks record

Jon Naylor, aged 50, has broken by more than 60 hours the record for running over all 214 Lake District peaks.

He covered the course in seven days, one hour and 25 minutes.

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# Solicitors want strict controls on building society conveyancing

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The imposition of strict rules is urged by the Law Society today to control the activities of banks, building societies and estate agents when they carry out conveyancing under proposed new laws.

In a briefing paper to peers, the society has recommended a series of amendments to the Building Societies Bill which would incorporate added protection for the consumer.

The society wants those financial institutions permitted to undertake conveyancing to be subject to the same rules as solicitors on conflict of interests, accounts, interest on clients' money, commissions and office supervision.

It also wants to ensure that solicitors employed by the financial institutions and conveyancers are not subject to improper commercial pressures by their employers.

The society's amendments, aimed at ensuring that the financial institutions compete for conveyancing on equal terms with solicitors, have the backing of Lord Templeman, the former Law Lord. They will be proposed by Lord Foot, the Liberal peer.

In debate on the Bill last week, Lord Templeman said that the building societies should be restrained from

competing where there is a conflict of interest that operates against the interests of the public, and where they may have an advantage over solicitors.

The Law Society wants the Bill to oblige the Lord Chancellor to make rules prohibiting any financial institution from offering conveyancing where it is also giving a person a loan secured on the same property.

At the same time, the rules should prohibit any conveyancing where the institution or any associated body is providing estate agency services.

The society said that many of the lending institutions now owned estate agencies, while the building societies would be permitted to acquire or engage in estate agency business.

Solicitors are forbidden from acting for vendor and purchaser in any transaction. Similarly, institutions offering estate agency and conveyancing should not act for both sides, the society said.

Nor should estate agents acting for a vendor be allowed to offer conveyancing to a buyer on the sale of that house, as suggested by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

The society also warns of possible conflicts of interests where sellers are in arrears

with mortgage payments and if the conveyancing is carried out by the institution offering the loan.

While vendors want the best possible price for their house, and to secure as large an equity from the sale as possible, the lending institution wanted to recover its security as quickly as possible. The rules should prohibit conveyancing in such circumstances, the society said.

House prices increased by more than 12 per cent in the year to the end of last month, according to the Halifax Building Society's latest house price index, published today (Christopher Warman writes).

The society said that prices had increased by 5.4 per cent in the latest three months, compared with 5 per cent in the quarter to the end of May, showing that house price inflation has accelerated further.

"Lower borrowing costs, falling retail price inflation and buoyant earnings growth have boosted demands for funds," it said.

The Halifax survey showed that house price inflation was now about four times the rate of retail price inflation. It forecasts that house prices would rise by more than 11 per cent in 1986 as a whole.



Mr Richard Watts and Mr Richard Mathers patrolling shops in Waterlooville yesterday (Photograph: Peter Trievnor).

# Traders turn to private crime patrols

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

A privately owned anti-crime patrol, paid for by local traders, is due to begin operations at 4pm today in the streets of Waterlooville, near Portsmouth.

Mr Richard Watts, a former policeman, will share duties with two other uniformed patrolmen until 6am, keeping an eye on the premises of 30 businesses who have so far subscribed to his "Area Watch Alert".

The patrols will help protect the shops and offices of clients, who are each paying about £500 a year for the

service. "The police can't do the job that we do because they are shortstaffed," Mr Watts said.

His patrolmen, one of whom is a former commando, will work in co-operation with the local police and will also act to help combat general crime.

Mr Watts said: "If someone was misbehaving we would alert the necessary authorities via radio to base control, from where a phone call would be made to police headquarters. We have the power of citizen's arrest."

Asked what they would do if they saw someone assaulting an elderly woman, he said: "Detain them until the police arrive."

Mr Watts and his men will be on general patrol on the streets and in the shopping precincts of Waterlooville (population 50,000) until the public houses close. Then they will start checking clients' doors, windows and property.

They will wear uniforms of black shoes, black trousers, blue ties and white shirts, with a badge bearing the "Area Watch Alert" logo on their left breast pocket. In colder weather the team will wear navy blue sweaters and navy waterproof jackets, also with the logo displayed. Each man will have a whistle.

Mr Watts said that his wife would operate a two-way radio so that the police, ambulance or fire service could be notified quickly if necessary.

One client, Mr Ricky Lopez, who owns a menswear shop, said: "When I phone the police they come as soon as they can, but if there is anything else on they take a little while to get here. Whereas if we have someone in the town area or watch patrol they will be here almost immediately."

Mr Watts, who hopes to extend the service to other local shopping centres, said that he had been approached also by a local residents' association to mount patrols on Friday nights to help to prevent problems with youths at a local disco.

# Parents of shot boy to seek £15,000

By Craig Seton

The family of John Shorthouse, aged five, who was shot dead by a police marksman, are involved in talks to secure up to £15,000 compensation for his death.

Mrs Jacqueline Shorthouse, aged 26, the boy's mother, and Mr John Shorthouse, aged 26, his father, who is in prison, have so far received £3,500, the maximum payable under the Fatal Damages Act.

On Friday, Police Constable Brian Chester, aged 35, was cleared by a jury at Stafford Crown Court of the boy's manslaughter during a police raid last August on his parents' maisonette.

With the trial over a campaign is being mounted to persuade West Midlands Police to agree to an improved compensation award.

Mr Anthony Beaumont-Dark, the Conservative MP for Selly Oak, Birmingham, where the family lived at the time of the raid, said yesterday: "I hope the police authority can negotiate a more reasonable sum without the need of having to go to law. £3,500 is too little."

Mr Beaumont-Dark believes that a sum of about £10,000 would be reasonable. The Shorthouse family is understood to want up to £15,000.

Mr Shorthouse is serving a five-year prison sentence for his part in a raid on a restaurant in South Wales.

# Jester to woo US tourists

Nicholas Jones, aged 25, who is setting up as a jester with the help of a £40-a-week grant under the Enterprise Allowance Scheme, flies to New York today to promote the Ryedale Festival, North Yorkshire, which starts on July 26.

# Private schools to offer work skills

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Private schools, traditional bastions of classics and science education, are proposing to introduce their pupils to craft, design and technology in a campaign to equip them for work in industry.

The umbrella body that supervises the independent sector is to set up a centre for design and technology to develop lessons in the subject and prepare a new sixth form examination.

Independent schools have historically lagged behind state schools in the teaching of craft and technology, though some, such as Oundle and Radley, have impressive workshops and encourage their pupils to develop skills in those subjects.

In both sectors, however, the subjects have tended to be taught to the less able. It is significant that the independent sector is not included in the Technical and Vocational Education Initiative, which has become a national programme to be introduced in all state secondary schools at a cost of £900 million.

Most public school boys receive some craft lessons, mostly in woodwork and metalwork, and girls are likely to be exposed to home economics, but such subjects are usually seen as marginal, compared to parts of the curriculum such as mathematics and science.

Mr Arthur Hearden, secretary of the Independent Schools Joint Council, hopes that craft and technology work will be closely allied to micro-electronics, which is now firmly on the public school timetable.

It is thought that the proposed centre might work on similar lines to the Independent Schools Microelectronics Centre outside Oxford.

The independent schools are hoping to attract money for the centre from trusts in the City, as was done for the introduction of science in their schools in the 1950s.

"If an industrial trust were prepared to support us, I think we could do an awful lot to lead the way in bringing the subject into the curriculum," Mr Hearden said.

He hopes that the centre will develop a new A/S level examination in design and technology. The A/S level examination, announced by Sir Keith Joseph, former Secretary of State for Education and Science, is worth half an A level, and is designed to broaden the sixth-form curriculum.

Courses begin in 1987 with the first examinations being taken in 1989. It is envisaged that students will take two A levels and two A/S levels, preferably in contrasting areas, so that they study science and technology as well as arts subjects.

# College of Air for workers

By Our Education Correspondent

Britain's most ambitious attempt to educate and train its underemployed workforce, through a College of the Air, is expected to be announced in the next two weeks by Lord Young of Graffham, Secretary of State for Employment.

The venture, which has been under discussion for months and will operate on similar lines to the Open University, aims to provide people over the age of 16 with further education and vocational training through courses on radio and television.

Britain has one of the least qualified workforces of any Western industrialized country. Forty per cent of school leavers have little to offer in the way of examination results and 80 per cent of employees receive no job training. The College of the Air will aim to change that.

Courses, which will be sub-degree level, will range from literacy and numeracy for those who missed out on the basics of education, to retraining for teachers.

The idea is the brainchild of Mr Geoffrey Holland, director of the Manpower Services Commission, who feels that the problem of Britain's untrained workforce could perhaps be cracked by using television because it goes into most homes.

The college will be independent, though the commission will have a stake in it, and it is hoped that in time it will be self-supporting.

The Government's plan is for the college to act as a catalyst, and co-ordinate the learning materials which already exist for adults. It will not be a large organization awarding its own degrees like the Open University.

Instead viewers will register as students with the local further or higher education college and receive qualifications given by existing bodies.

It should, therefore, be relatively inexpensive to run, and the Government hopes that industry and commerce will sponsor their own courses.

It also hopes that all four television channels will be used and that they will be prepared to offer "notice-board" slots during peak-time viewing.

# 'Dear MP' letters set policy

By Angella Johnson

A boom in personal letter writing is putting extra weight on MPs' mailbags, with each member of the House receiving more than 10,000 letters a year, according to a survey published today.

The good news is that three-quarters of the MPs interviewed by the Letter Writing Bureau said that they were influenced by what was written to them and 27 per cent had received a letter that had helped to change government policy.

This healthy reaction between politicians and voters was disclosed after 196 of Westminster's 650 MPs filled in questionnaires about the kind of letters they receive daily.

Each MP gets an average 33 letters a day and 84 per cent of them said they acted on the complaints or suggestions. Those from the South-west received most, with 42 letters each; MPs from Northern Ireland received only 21 a day.

Housing is the most common constituency matter, with social security benefits coming a close second. Education and the teachers' dispute came third; unemployment and taxes were lower down the list.

Women, it seems, are just as prepared as men to put pen to paper, the survey showed, and nearly all MPs said they received correspondence from young children and teenagers.

One MP said: "A child once asked me to help increase his pocket money following my visit to his school."

A few MPs received proposals of marriage and death threats and one constituent wanted an audience with the Queen.

# £36m cost to Telecom of call-box vandalism

By Nicholas Beeston

British Telecom expects to lose £36 million this year through vandals damaging pay telephones and stealing coins from call boxes.

Last year the company lost £18 million in damaged equipment and the same amount again in lost revenues because of stolen coins from public call boxes.

Despite recommendations from OfTel, the watchdog for the telecommunications industry, that the public call box service should be improved, Telecom says that the battle against vandalism is the loner cities is difficult to beat.

"It is our major headache," Telecom admitted. "Increasingly telephone boxes are being vandalized by professional thieves."

# Whisky glut bodes ill for UK barley growers

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

Growers are likely to have difficulties finding buyers for this year's crop of malted barley as a result of the 'depressed demand from brewers and distillers and increasing foreign competition.

Excessive stocks of whisky, coupled with its declining popularity, reduced distillers' demand for barley by 12 per cent between 1980 and 1984.

The Home Grown Cereals Authority said there was little evidence to suggest that trend had been reversed last year or was likely to be reversed this year.

Beer production in the United Kingdom was down by 0.7 per cent last year to 36,500,000 barrels and has dropped by a further 0.7 per cent this year.

# British team faces Everest challenge

By Ronald Faux

A British expedition will attempt to climb the unconquered north-east ridge of Mt Everest later this month.

The team includes seven former SAS members and a group of British mountaineers, led by John "Brammie" Stokes, a former SAS officer who reached the summit of Everest on the British Army expedition in 1976.

The north-east ridge of Everest has already defeated two British climbing teams. The first, led "Alpine-style" by Chris Bonington without the use of supplementary oxygen,

ended with the death of two climbers.

The attempt by the 18-strong team will use oxygen on the higher reaches of the ridge. Exclusive reports of their progress will appear in *The Times*.

"We have learned from experience of earlier attempts and expect to be in position at the right time and with the right back up to succeed," Mr Stokes said.

The team is negotiating with the Chinese Government for permission to transmit live television reports by satellite from the mountain.

# 'Too many women' go to prison

Sex discrimination over the imprisonment of women is alleged today by the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders (Nacro). (Peter Evans writes).

Most women in jail should not be there, according to a briefing paper by the association.

Where information on cases was available, 17 per cent of women given immediate custodial sentences in 1984 had no previous convictions, compared with 6 per cent of men.

Most of the women remanded in custody do not eventually receive prison sentences. In 1984, 3,291 women were remanded in custody, yet only 38 per cent were given jail sentences, compared with 62 per cent of men.

"A thorough official inquiry into the position of women in the criminal justice system is long overdue," Miss Vivien Stern, Nacro's director, says.



Miss Debbie Leonard, who yesterday celebrated 12 months with a new heart and lungs given to her in an operation at Harefield Hospital, Middlesex. Miss Leonard, aged 20, of Driehlington, near Leeds, who was born with a hole in her heart, was the first person to benefit from a new heart-lung transplant machine, developed by Mr Magdi Yacoub, a leading transplant specialist.

# Fast cars 'safest' in overtaking

A survey of British driving habits has shown that 40 per cent of overtaking by heavy goods vehicles poses the risk of an accident, while the safest overtaking is done by high-performance BMW, Porsche and Ferrari cars.

These preliminary findings, by an inquiry team at Cranfield Institute of Technology, near Bedford, are based on video recordings of more than 3,000 overtaking manoeuvres on A-class roads in Oxfordshire and Bedfordshire.

Mr Don Harris, a research assistant at the institute, said: "Lorry drivers were definitely much less safe on overtaking."

He said that dangerous overtaking tends to take place at the lower speeds, between 30 and 40 miles an hour, when there is a build-up of frustration.

"The safest overtaking was done by high-performance cars.

# Sinclair in launch of new firm

Sir Clive Sinclair, the home computer manufacturer who survived a financial crisis in April by selling his ailing computer business, will announce the launch of his new business today (Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent, writes).

He is to make microchips which will miniaturize even further the design of computers, televisions and other consumer products.

The new company, to be called Anamatic, will design and possibly manufacture advanced microchip memories for use in computers and telephone equipment. Prototypes of the new chips have already been made.

The project will be financed from funds raised through a prospectus to be launched this week. The idea was mooted by Sir Clive in March of last year, before his computer and electronic car businesses were hit by a financial crisis.

## The Army can help educate your offspring. In more ways than one.

The Army needs well educated Officers and we're prepared to help bright people up the ladder of success.

**A way to 'A' levels.**

We will help boys and girls who have the qualities of potential Officers while they study for 'A' levels, with a grant of £250 a term.

When they pass their 'A' level exams they're guaranteed a place at Sandhurst and paid the going rate while they're being trained.

**WHAT IS REQUIRED TO GET A SHOT AT A 2 YEAR ARMY SCHOLARSHIP.**

Interviews are held in the Spring and Autumn for boys, and just in the Autumn for girls. The purpose is to discover whether applicants have the potential to become Army Officers.

At the time of their application they must be between 16 years and 16 years 6 months. And must have, or be expecting, at least five high grade 'O' levels, including English Language, Maths and a science or foreign language.

However, this doesn't preclude university.

**Another way.**

Boys who are already embarked on 'A' level courses in Maths and the sciences can apply for one of the thirty Science Scholarships we award each Spring.

The object is to help potential Officers on their way to a career in one of the Army's technical corps with a scholarship for one year at £250 a term.

(Boys from both fee-paying and non fee-paying schools are eligible.)

When they complete their 'A' levels they too are guaranteed a place at Sandhurst.

**And yet another.**

If you have a technically minded son, between the ages of 16 and 17½ and he can meet the requirements for a Science Scholarship (see box) he could be eligible for Welbeck.

**WHAT IS NEEDED TO GET A 1 YEAR SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIP.**

The applicant must have excellent grades in 'O' level Maths, Physics, English and at least two other subjects. And have the ability to convince an interview board that he has got what it takes to be an Army Officer.

Welbeck is an exclusive, residential, 6th form college in the Nottinghamshire countryside run by the Army.

The curriculum is designed to equip students for careers as Officers in the technical corps.

Again, on completion of 'A' levels, the student is guaranteed a place at Sandhurst.

About two thirds of the students go on to complete a degree course, the majority at Shrivernham, the Royal Military College of Science, although some may compete for places at a civil university.

**Two other ways to a university degree.**

If your son aims to get a degree and wishes to become a Regular Army Officer, he can try for an Undergraduate Cadetship.

The requirements are demanding but successful applicants get a probationary commission and their tuition paid, plus at least £5,059 pa.

When they finish their degree course they go on to an Officers training course at Sandhurst to confirm their commission.

**THE REQUIREMENTS FOR AN UNDERGRADUATE CADETSHIP.**

The applicant must be over 17 and intend to graduate before 25; be at, or have been promised a place at, a university, polytechnic or college of higher education; be able to pass the Army's 3-day Officer Selection Board and be willing to serve at least 5 years as an Officer (including the course at Sandhurst).

On the other hand, if your son or daughter is already reading for a degree, he or she could apply for a Bursary. This amounts to £900 a year, is tax free and additional to any education authority grants.

It is intended to help people who want careers as Army Officers to complete their degree courses. Applicants have to meet the challenge of the Army's three-day Officer Selection Board.

On graduation Bursars also do the seven months Officer training course at Sandhurst. On completion of which they can take up either a 3 year Short Service Commission or a Regular Commission.

At the end of a Short Service Commission, a useful tax-free gratuity is paid. A Regular Commission is pensionable.

**Can we help you?**

Write to Major John Floyd, Army Officer Entry, Dept F633, Empress State Building, Lillie Road, London SW6 1TR.

Tell him your son or daughter's date of birth, school and academic qualifications and we will clarify and expand on what we have to offer.

**Army Officer**

General Synod: debate on bishops' report

Central beliefs rest on more than history, Archbishop declares

By Angella Johnson and Alan Wood

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, has called for unity within the Anglican Church, after a report on the nature of Christian belief from the House of Bishops.

He said that although the report affirmed the common historical belief of Christianity it left room for debate and exploration on Christian doctrines.

Speaking at the General Synod of the Church of England in York yesterday, he said that the House of Bishops' report on the nature of Christian belief showed that they were united in believing that Jesus lived, died and rose again.

The report was clear that historical fact did matter. There could not be authentic Christian faith without historical events.

Most Christians throughout history had accepted the empty tomb and the virgin conception as historical facts. Any other interpretation was a departure from that held in the universal church.

Negations not heart of matter

For this majority such facts sustained and illumined faith in the Resurrection and Incarnation, but they were by no means the only facts on which those great central beliefs rested. That was why it was possible to believe fully in the Resurrection and Incarnation while reserving judgement on those specific historical points.

Faith did not centre on negations, the absence of the human father or the emptiness of a tomb. The mainstream of the church believed that those negations were entailed by its affirmation, but they could not be said to be the heart of the matter. It was the action of God in uniting with himself our human nature, not the passivity of Joseph, that was central. It was Christ risen in the completeness of his glorified humanity, not the vacating of a tomb, that was central.

We are confident that the church is enriched when our feet are set on a path broad enough for us to move forward with freedom and integrity. We need to respect one another's right to occupy such a path. We need to be patient and sensitive with one another's difficulties. We grow in freedom.

In what might be described as a plea for unity within the church, Dr Runcie told the Synod that there was nothing new about doctrinal conflict in the church.

"We must not be too quick on the draw in gunning down what seems to be heresy, but explorers will only receive the patient attention they deserve when they refuse to be lone pioneers, and declare their solidarity with the householders' faith, when they have not only voices eager to speak, and ears close enough to the ground to catch and cultivate the shy murmuring of the people of God."

"The bishops have not written this report expecting to please everyone. Those who see in every critical inquiry a threat to faith are sure to dislike it. So too will radical liberals if they hold in contempt the tradition of the church, or think theology is barren cloudland."

Dr Runcie called the report "a consensus document" to affirm the common faith while leaving room for debate and argument.

He said: "We have not thought it our duty to construct a barbed wire entanglement to keep anybody out, but have sought to affirm the articles of faith, with reservation, and without excluding exploration."

"Sometimes people suggest or hint that there can be a double standard of truth: one for professors and academic teachers of theology, another for the church's officers and accredited teachers. I confess that I am very ill at ease with this suggestion."

"Obviously academics in search of new things to say may occasionally yield to the temptation to propose new ideas that lack any sufficient historical basis. Bishops have, however, the duty, perhaps, to ask Christian teachers in exercise of their rights of freedom and unfettered enquiry, to be

considerate in expression, prudent in presentation, and resistant to the mere itch of rashness. They will know as we do that few are helped to think through a problem if their minds are subjected to violent shocks."

'Anglicanism lives dangerously'

"A church in which anything goes will inevitably fragment. If individuals are to be free for their own adventure of exploration into God, they actually will do that best from within the community with structure, shape and commitment rooted firmly in tradition."

"Anglicanism lives dangerously because it tries to maximize that liberty for the individual, without losing the central definition and coherence of belief and practice."

This is the spirit in which the House has responded to this synod, and we hope to have your critical solidarity in our efforts to offer guidance to our church in these things."

"We are united in believing that our Christian faith is built on an irrefutable core of historical events: in essence that Jesus lived, died and rose again. The report is clear that 'historical fact does matter'. There cannot be authentic Christian faith without historical events. There must be enough fact to sustain faith."

The Bishop of Durham, the Right Rev David Jenkins, said that God put himself at their disposal that they might be brought to his disposal. "If God is this sort of loving, identifying and gracious God, then surely we must be very careful, reverent and reticent when we pin certain sorts of miracles to him."

"The choice of physical miracles with what might be called laser-beam-like precision and power would, I suggest, not seem to be a choice which he cared, or would care, to use. This is the crux, for if such a physical transformation with precision and power is an option open to God consistently with his purposes of creation, freedom



The Bishop of Durham, the Right Rev David Jenkins, during his speech in yesterday's debate at the General Synod on the nature of belief, when he deplored what he said were false pictures of God (Photograph: John Voss).

and love, then we are faced with a very terrible dilemma indeed.

"We are faced with the claim that God is prepared to work knock-down physical miracles in order to let a select number of people into the secret of his incarnation, resurrection and salvation but He is not prepared to use such method in order to deliver from Auschwitz, prevent Hiroshima, overcome famine or bring about a bloodless transformation of apartheid."

"Such a God is surely a cultic idol. That is to say he is a false and mis-developed picture of the true and gracious God, drawn up by would-be worshippers who have gone dangerously astray. If such a God is not a cultic idol produced by mistaken and confused worshippers but actually exists, then he must be the very devil, for he prefers a few selected worshippers to all the sufferers of our world."

The Bishop added: "The birth narratives are far more about the obedience of Mary and Joseph in response to the unique graciousness of God than about Mary's physical virginity. The resurrection narratives are far more about encounters and namings and joyful recognitions than about the empty tomb."

He said that the central mystery of the incarnation was that God took on the contemporary world. As there were no knock-down miracles which proved to everybody that God was around, so there was no church with knock-down authority.

Dr Jenkins said that they ought to accept the report from the House of Bishops and move on in conversation, commitment, criticism and witness. "We need to face the issue of the ordination of women and not be bullied, frightened or dismayed by backward-looking references," he said.

Ordination of women

Vote seen as personal reverse for Runcie

By Our Religious Affairs Correspondent

The cause of female ordination suffered its most serious reverse so far at the hands of the General Synod at the weekend, when the Women Ordained Abroad measure failed to reach the required two-thirds majority.

It was a personal reverse for the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, who made it clear in a forceful contribution to the debate that the recognition of women priests ordained elsewhere in the Anglican Communion was crucial to the continuing good relations between the Church of England and the rest of the Communion. It "raises a serious question of the identity of the Anglican Communion, and authority within it," he said.

Dr Runcie said after the vote that he was very disappointed. It would take some explaining away, he added. The measure fell in two of three houses of the Synod - it required a two-thirds majority in each, and even in the House of Bishops it passed only by a tiny margin.

Voting was: bishops, 28 for, 12 against; clergy, 128 for, 95 against; laity, 147 for, 88 against. The overall majority, at around 60 per cent, was about the level at which the ordination of women has been supported on various occasions in the General Synod in the past 10 years.

The victorious alliance of Anglo-Catholics and Conservative evangelicals, known as the Association for the Apostolic Ministry, said afterwards that it was very relieved, and

felt that the vote indicated a reluctance in the General Synod to proceed to the ordination of women priests in the Church of England.

Mrs Margaret Webster, executive secretary of the Movement for the Ordination of Women, refused to regard it as the end of the road, saying that many members had opposed the measure as premature while the main issue of ordination of women in England remained undecided.

The question centred on the position of women priests from abroad who visit England and wish to be treated in the same way as visiting male clergy, who are generally allowed to officiate at services of Holy Communion in parish churches in England. The measure would have enabled women priests to seek a restricted licence from the local bishop.

Tomorrow the Synod is to debate a report that sets out proposals for handling dissent in the church, should the ordination of women come to pass. The proposals discuss candidly and at length the possibility of a formal split in the Church of England, and many Synod members appear to have been very alarmed by it. The feelings would have been a factor in determining the fate of the measure on Saturday.

It appears that there will be a move tomorrow to postpone further work on legislation for the ordination of women for the foreseeable future, in the light of Saturday's vote.

Dr Runcie, in his plea to the Synod, said: "We cannot have little Englanders in the matter

of Christian unity, so we have to take seriously our internal Anglican model of international unity if there is to be serious progress between communions which manifestly transcend national frontiers."

He said that he did not believe that the measure would endanger further the progress towards unity with other churches.

"The orthodox now recognize that the Anglican Communion exists, and though they were at first surprised that it can be different from the Church of England, they have now accepted this. The Roman Catholic Church is not dealing with just the Church of England and would positively discourage any 'UDI' or recognition of ministries."

"While the ordination of women remains a serious obstacle to communion, the limited permission we are talking about in this measure would make no significant difference in our relations with Rome, because we are already a communion of churches which includes some which have taken this step."

"If we fail to pass this resolution we shall threaten the unity of the Anglican Communion, which I believe, in the long run, is something to be cherished, and which many a lesser sacrifice, it is a step which will build up our communion, and thereby, in the long run, assist our all-round efforts for Christian unity, both internationally and nationally."

Jenkins challenges Synod

Continued from page 1

arch critic, the Rev David Holloway, of Newcastle, whose motion in the Synod after the Bishop's consecration led to the report from the bishops.

Mr Holloway's circulated text strongly suggested that the Bishop of Durham's views were heretical, but he dropped that and other attacks, and diverted his main criticism to the report by the bishops. It was, he said, reductionist, ambiguous and confused. The report made room for the Bishop of Durham's beliefs,

while nevertheless emphasizing that historical belief in the virgin birth and empty tomb were normative for the church.

Mr Holloway wished the bishops to say that it was compulsory. He challenged, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, to declare that the virgin birth and empty tomb were "alone" the faith of the Church of England, eliminating all other interpretations.

Dr Runcie, in an attempt to unify the church round the

position taken by the House of Bishops, said: "We need to be patient and sensitive with one another's difficulties. We must not be too quick on the draw in gunning-down what seems to be heresy."

The Synod was making no decision on those issues yesterday. After the debate and discussion, both in the Synod itself and in smaller organized groups in the afternoon, the Synod was leaving the issues to be put to the vote at another meeting, "probably" in November.

Changing face of television: 1

Dish to tempt the viewers

The Peacock report on the financing of the BBC, published last week, highlighted some of the new technical innovations that television will be able to exploit in the near future.

British television viewers will be able to select from dozens of channels, watch their favourite programme 24 hours a day and choose from a menu that will include channels broadcasting in all the main European languages.

That is the promise being made by the proponents of satellite television.

A substantial step toward realizing that dream will take place this autumn with the launch of the British satellite television service Superchannel. It will offer a 24-hour service with a mixture of sport, music, drama, light entertainment and news with an emphasis on British-made programmes.

The British independent television companies (except Thames, Yorkshire and TV-am) are the principal shareholders in the project, while the BBC (which does not have an equity stake) will supply programmes.

Superchannel will be beamed as a revolution in British television broadcasting, also providing the broadcasters with their first opportunity to become multinational. The satellite will beam its service across Europe.

In the first of two articles, Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent, looks at the principal areas where change is imminent, starting with satellite television.

It is an important step for the partners who are convinced that there is an enormous demand in Europe for top quality English programmes. Special material selected from the archives of the commercial television companies and the BBC will be designed to whet European appetites and those of advertisers.

The European Communication Satellite-1 (ECS-1) will carry its signals. Cable television networks will receive the transmissions with ground antennae and then re-route the service to the homes of subscribers. The service is aimed at 100 million homes in Europe, although only about 10 per cent subscribe to cable television at present.

For the British television companies the project offers a market six times larger than the domestic one and a valuable source of income to fund large productions without depending on the American market.

For the BBC it will be the first time that its programmes will appear on a British television channel funded entirely by advertising. Its drama and news (it is competing with

ITN to provide a news service to the satellite channel) will feature strongly.

But the channel has more significance for the British television industry and its viewers. It will be the forerunner of a new type of television, Direct Broadcasting by Satellite (DBS). Television channels on high-powered satellites, emitting about twice that used on ECS, will be beamed directly into viewers' homes where they will be received by small dish aerials costing about £500.

Last year the British DBS plans were shelved by the BBC, in partnership with others including the independent television companies. The cost, based on a satellite system made by a consortium of British Aerospace, British Telecom and GEC-Marconi, was thought at the time to be too high.

Since then the IBA has been given the task of reviving the project and has invited tenders from interested parties wishing to run one or all three of the DBS channels on offer. Tenders must be submitted by August.

Tomorrow: Promises and politics

Shaping a new court for family

By Frances Gibb

Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Lord Chancellor's officials have started to work out costings for different models of a family court that may be set up for England and Wales by 1990.

So far only a few responses have been sent back to the department on a consultation paper setting out three possible options for the shape of such a court, but views which have emerged endorse one of two more radical proposals.

Under these there would be either a unified court within the present High Court and county court system, or, more fundamentally, a new family court separate from the present courts with its own distinct structure and judges.

The Family Courts Campaign - a group of about 100 individuals, MPs and organizations launched last year to press for a unified system for all family proceedings - has not formed a view yet on which proposal it supports.

But it is clear that there is little general support in the campaign for the first, and most modest proposal, which would merely redistribute business within the existing court system. This, the campaign maintains, is "not a family court at all".

This proposal, under which magistrates' courts would retain their domestic jurisdiction, is likely to win wide support among justices and their clerks, however.

The National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders (Nacro) has come out strongly in favour of including juvenile criminal proceedings within the family court, organized in a way which incorporates the best features of children's hearings in Scotland.

These include: central participation of child and parent; far greater informality and an inquisitorial, rather than an adversarial, approach.

From now until October, the deadline for responses to the Government's proposals, another central question will be the extent to which magistrates will still be involved, as lay representatives of the community, in a new court which may well absorb their jurisdiction.

EEC faces worst crisis on budget

By Jonathan Br...

Brussels

The crisis over the EEC budget is the worst since the Council of Ministers at a difficult meeting in Brussels...

Mr Peter Brocker, Vice-President of the Commission, said that the Commission would not accept a budget without a budgetary discipline...

The court said the Commission's proposal was not in line with the spirit of the Treaty...

It remains for the Council to decide on a new budget, a task which will be a major test for the Commission...

The supplementary budget for 1986 will be a £1.45 billion increase over the 1985 budget...

The supplementary budget for 1986 will be a £2.2 billion increase over the 1985 budget...

The court ruling was a major victory for the Commission...

The court ruling was a major victory for the Commission...

The court ruling was a major victory for the Commission...

IT TOOK 2,000 YEARS TO CURE LEPROSY. PREVENTING IT MUST BE QUICKER.

'Prevention is better than cure'. In leprosy treatment, that cliché marks precisely where we have got to. The cure has taken so long that we have not dared to think about prevention. Now we can. For work is hastening to provide immunity from this crippling, debilitating, ill-understood disease.

As long ago as 1948, it was discovered that Dapsone could be used to control the disease. And then, the inevitable happened: we began to detect resistance to Dapsone in some strains of the leprosy bacillus. The medical breakthrough was finally reached just a few years ago, in the early part of the decade. A new combination of drugs not only provided a cure but dramatically reduced the duration of treatment. Non-infectious cases can be cured in a six-month treatment using three drugs. The treatment time with infectious cases has been shortened to a minimum of two years.

It is our calculation that only half of leprosy sufferers have so far been identified for curative treatment. That fact makes the search for an immunity vaccine even more pressing. Already an anti-leprosy vaccine has been developed and is undergoing preliminary field tests. If it succeeds, we can proceed to long-term vaccine trials.

YOUR CHANCE TO KILL A DISEASE It was the efforts of a previous generation that rid the world of smallpox and other harmful diseases. Now it's our turn with leprosy. The work we have described here has been made possible with financial help given by people like you. Now that we can say there is a cure for leprosy, now that we can talk for the first time of prevention, we ask for your support again.



There are many calls on your generosity - that we know. But only very rarely are we given the chance to rid the world of a disease. The chance has come. Will you take it? It took two thousand years to find the cure. Will you help us find a vaccine?

Form for LEPRA donation: To: Joy Meiland, Leprosy Dept TM26 Suite 54, Manfield House, 376 The Strand, London WC2R 0LR. I would like to make a donation towards the research into a preventive vaccine. I enclose a cheque/PO, made payable to Leprosy for £... or, please debit my Access/Bardocoyard/Trustcard (delete as applicable). Please debit my account for £... My card no. is... Signature of cardholder... NAME (MR/MRS/MISS)... HOME/CARPHONE/FAX... ADDRESS... POSTCODE... Alternatively, if you would like details of how to covenant your donation or how to make a legacy to Leprosy please tick the appropriate box: [ ] Covenants [ ] Legacies. Thank you for your interest and generosity. Leprosy Reg. Charity no. 213251 Patron: HM The Queen.

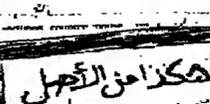
Race rape complaint rejected

A complaint that The Sunday Times newspaper implied that a gang of Brixton youths were "racist rapists" was rejected yesterday by the Press Council. Mr R Borzello, of Camden Passage, London, complained that the reporting of colour in two instances was inconsistent, and could contribute to racial prejudice. The Press Council's adjudication was: "The article principally complained of was a wide-ranging general one about the incidence of robbery and violent crime. In the Press Council's view the passing reference to a rape case in which 'six black youths' were awaiting sentence was no more than a way of reminding readers of the case being cited. The council does not find that the words implied the defendants were racist rapists or that the words prejudiced racial harmony."



£2m for Lotto Venus

"Venus and Cupid," a painting by Lorenzo Lotto acquired by the Metropolitan Museum in New York, which described it as the most important addition to its collection of Renaissance paintings since 1949 (Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent writes). It is reputed to have cost about \$3 million (£2 million) and was bought for the museum by Mrs Charles Wrightsman, one of its key benefactors. Mr Adrian Ward Jackson, the London dealer, discovered it in a Swiss collection. The painting was previously known only from a photograph taken before 1912 in which Venus had been prudentially overpainted. After cleaning by Mr John Brealey, the Metropolitan's chief picture conservator, her seductive flesh has been revealed in all its glory.



# Marcos man challenges Aquino

From Keith Dalton Manila

Hundreds of renegade troops yesterday sealed off a Manila hotel and joined several thousand supporters of the deposed President Ferdinand Marcos in proclaiming a breakaway government.

Justified by cheering supporters, Mr Marcos's vice-presidential running mate in February's presidential election, Mr Arturo Tolentino, took the oath as acting President on the steps of the Manila Hotel.

He said he had received a letter from Mr Marcos, who is in exile in Hawaii, asking him to take over until the 68-year-old former leader could return.

Reading a prepared statement, Mr Tolentino named five members of his Cabinet including the Defence Minister, Mr Joan Ponce Enrile, who with General Fidel Ramos, the armed forces chief, led the revolt that overthrew the Marcos regime.

Mr Enrile was not in the hotel, but later in a radio interview he dismissed his appointment and said: "I am not asking for another job."

Since the revolt Mr Enrile has expressed full support for President Corazon Aquino and, although critical of the Government's counter-insurgency campaign against communist rebels, has dismissed speculation that he would support or initiate a military coup with the backing of pro-Marcos troops.

Mr Tolentino has refused to relinquish his claim to the vice-presidency, proclaimed by the Marcos-dominated National Assembly before its dissolution, and has denounced the Aquino Government as illegal and unconstitutional.

His oath-taking, before a former member of the Supreme Court, was a fulfilment of his long-standing pledge to assert his claim to the vice-presidential post.

The rowdy ceremony was preceded by the arrival of a busload of heavily armed soldiers who entered and secured the building before started hotel guests.

They wore maroon headbands on which the word "Guardians" was written and on their fatigue jackets was a sticker with the words: "Long Live Democracy."

Marcos supporters, milling inside the lobby and outside the guarded hotel doors cheered as Mr Tolentino proclaimed his cabinet, intimating he had the support of both Mr Enrile and General Ramos.

Mrs Aquino, who is on a two-day visit to the southern island of Mindanao, said in a hurriedly called press conference in Cagayan de Oro City, that her Government was in full control. Mr Enrile was "looking after my welfare" and the five-month-old administration had the backing of the 200,000-strong armed forces.

She said Mr Tolentino, a 75-year-old former Foreign Minister, could face sedition charges and said his oath-taking appeared to be part of a de-stabilisation strategy orchestrated by Mr Marcos.



Pro-Marcos troops arriving at a Manila park to be welcomed by supporters of the deposed president at a rally (above) while, at a Manila hotel, Mr Arturo Tolentino, the former running mate of Mr Marcos, takes the oath of office as acting president.

de-stabilisation strategy orchestrated by Mr Marcos. Should any of the renegade soldiers, who appeared to come from the northern provinces traditionally aligned to Mr Marcos, resort to violence then they would be arrested, she said.

● MADRID: Mr Salvador Laurel, the Philippines Vice-President and Foreign Minister, dismissed here yesterday the risks of a successful coup in his country, declaring: "It's a very small group. Tolentino has declared himself President but no one is following him."

"There is no risk of a setback for democracy, they cannot upset the situation in the Philippines. All the time we are achieving a greater stability."

Mr Laurel made his remarks after telephoning Manila from Barajas Airport, Madrid, where he had arrived to begin an official visit.



Pro-Marcos troops arriving at a Manila park to be welcomed by supporters of the deposed president at a rally (above) while, at a Manila hotel, Mr Arturo Tolentino, the former running mate of Mr Marcos, takes the oath of office as acting president.

## South African unrest Seven blacks die in attacks on township patrols

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

Nine blacks died in violence at the weekend in South Africa, seven of them in a running gunbattle between officials of the East Rand Development Board and insurgents armed with AK47 rifles.

The deaths bring to 108 the number of people reported by the government's Bureau for Information to have been killed in "unrest-related incidents" since the emergency was declared on June 12.

According to the bureau, six black employees of the development board were patrolling the township of Vosloorus, south-east of Johannesburg, before dawn on Saturday when their vehicle was overtaken by a white Toyota Cressida saloon, which pulled up some way ahead of them.

Shots fired from the car killed two occupants of the board's vehicle and wounded three others. The car sped away.

Later, another group of development board officials patrolling the nearby township of Kaitleng in two cars were fired on from the same Cressida, the bureau said.

The officials had stopped their cars by the side of the road and climbed out. The Cressida "appeared from the opposite direction, driving on the wrong side of the road" without lights.

As it drove past the parked vehicles, its headlights came on and its occupants opened fire, killing three officials and wounding nine. A little later, a police car spotted the Cressida elsewhere in Kaitleng and gave chase.

"During the ensuing chase, shots were fired by both parties. The driver of the Cressida lost control and rolled the car," the bureau reported. Its three occupants crawled out and tried to escape. One got away, but the other two were shot dead by the police.

An empty AK47 magazine was found in the car, which had been stolen in Johannesburg.

Meanwhile, several thousand black goldminers were reported to have staged a "go-stow" on Saturday at Free State Geduld, part of Free State Consolidated Gold Mines (Freegold), owned by the Anglo-American Corporation, near Welkom in the Orange Free State.

Few details were available, but it appeared to be a protest against the detention of trade union leaders.

● WINDHOEK: Two members of West Germany's Greens party on a fact-finding mission, Frau Anna-Maria Borkmann and Herr Michael Vesper, were reportedly picked up by South African-backed security police in Windhoek's Katutura black township yesterday and detained under security legislation (AFP reports).

## Pole in petrol blaze suicide

Hamburg (UPI) — A 26-year-old Pole set himself alight with petrol and committed suicide in front of the Soviet general consulate in Hamburg, police said yesterday.

Police said that the man was burned beyond recognition and died before a doctor and an ambulance reached the scene on Saturday night.

He was identified as Marek Kucal of Szczecin, the former German city of Stettin on the Baltic coast of what is now Poland.

## New petition on Shin Bet

Jerusalem — Another petition has been accepted by the High Court of Justice in Jerusalem calling for an inquiry into the role of Israel's counter-intelligence agency into the death of two Palestinians after a bus hijacking two years ago (lan Murray writes).

This sixth petition has been lodged by the family of the two dead men, Majid Ahmad Ali Abu Jame and his cousin Subhi Shehadeh Hassan Abu Jame. Both died in the custody of Shin Bet, the agency, after soldiers stormed the bus, killing two hijackers.

## 100,000 in pilgrimage

Levoca, Czechoslovakia (AP) — An estimated 100,000 Roman Catholics thronged a remote hillside church yesterday for the Levoca pilgrimage.

This year's pilgrimage, an annual event that began more than 200 years ago, was the largest religious gathering in Czechoslovakia since the biggest on record last year at Velehrad, in southern Moravia.

## Strike halted

Ottawa — A strike by Ontario doctors over legislation restricting charges to patients under Ontario's medical care insurance plan, has collapsed after 25 days because of waning enthusiasm.

## Iran links

Tehran (Reuters) — Iran's telecommunication links with the outside world, cut by an Iraqi air raid last week on a satellite ground station, have been restored to several countries but with long delays, operators said yesterday.

## Axe deaths

Dhaka (Reuters) — Three men were axed to death and nearly 30 men and women wounded when rival villagers fought a two-hour battle over disputed land in Bangladesh's southern Barisal district, police said.

## Drug sentence

Rio de Janeiro (Reuters) — A Brazilian court has jailed a Belgian and two Argentines for a total of 63 years for running a ring which smuggled cocaine into Europe through Antwerp — the heaviest sentence imposed on foreigners for drug smuggling.

## Zhao visit

Belgrade (AFP) — The Chinese Prime Minister, Mr Zhao Ziyang, arrived here yesterday from Bucharest for a five-day official visit at the invitation of his Yugoslav counterpart, Mr Branko Mikulic.

## Coining it

Rome (AP) — Thousands of coins tossed in the Trevi Fountain by visitors have been pocketed by thieves who go "fishing" there at night, police said yesterday. Two youths have been arrested.

## Opium haul

Delhi (AP) — Police have seized more than 600lbs of partially-refined opium with an estimated market value of 20 million rupees (£1 million).

## Moscow pizza

Rome (AP) — An Italian consortium plans to open 36 fast-food pizza restaurants in the Soviet Union, one a few steps from the Kremlin, the La Stampa newspaper said.

## Botha snub threatens Howe's EEC mission

From Our Own Correspondent, Johannesburg

South African newspapers reported at the weekend that the visit to South Africa by Sir Geoffrey Howe, Foreign Secretary, as an emissary of the EEC was in doubt, or at the very least likely to be delayed, because of the reluctance of both Government and black leaders to meet him.

The Johannesburg Sunday Times claimed that President Botha had indicated to London, in what the paper termed a calculated "snub", that a meeting with Sir Geoffrey this week would be "inconvenient".

This has not been confirmed officially but it would certainly fit the mood prevailing in Pretoria, set by the xenophobic speech last Thursday to a National Party meeting in Witbank by Sir Geoffrey's South African counterpart, Mr R. F. "Pik" Botha.

In it, Mr Botha said South Africa would no longer put up with foreign "meddling" and told his countrymen to prepare for the imposition of economic sanctions.

Most black leaders also see little point in Sir Geoffrey's visit, if for rather different reasons. Bishop Desmond Tutu, an advocate of economic sanctions, said Sir Geoffrey's visit would be a waste of time.

Other black leaders, including the Coloured (mixed-race) clergyman, Dr Allan Boesak, take a similar view of the Howe mission. It is understood that word has been sent to Mr Nelson Mandela, the jailed African National Congress (ANC) leader, that he, too, should decline to meet Sir Geoffrey.

Meanwhile, eight of South Africa's top businessmen, including Mr Gavin Rely, the chairman of the Anglo American Corporation, Mr Chris Ball, the chief executive of Barclays Bank, and Mr Tony Bloom, chairman of the Premier Group, have made a public appeal to President Botha to release Mr Mandela and legalise the ANC.

● PORT LOUIS: Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, said he expects a package on sanctions against South Africa, which will help countries hit by the measures, to emerge from a Commonwealth leaders meeting in London next month (Reuter reports).

He said at the end of an official visit to Mauritius: "The idea is to bring South Africa to abolish apartheid and to establish a truly representative government. We have to make a Commonwealth package to help countries adversely affected by the sanctions."

## Mexican state elections Troops patrol as poll fraud and corruption are alleged

From John Carlin, Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua

Army troops patrolled the streets of this large Mexican town on the US border yesterday as voters went to the polls in elections described by opposition parties as fraudulent and corrupt.

Political parties of both the right and the left joined specially-organized groups of independent poll observers in threatening acts of public disobedience should the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) rig the vote to win simultaneous elections for state governor, town mayors and congressional deputies in Chihuahua, Mexico's largest state.

Elections for governor were also taking place in the states of Michoacan, Zacatecas and Durango. The PRI has not lost a state election for 57 years.

Chihuahua, the size of Spain but with a population of only 3 million, is where the opposition — in particular the left-wing National Action Party (PAN) — is strongest and where, therefore, the chances of fraud are thought to be greater.

"In a certain sense the elections are invalid already," said the PAN candidate for governor, Señor Francisco Barrio, in a press conference on Saturday.

The main left-wing party, the communist-based Unified Socialist Mexican Party (PSUM), shares the PAN belief that the PRI Government tampered with the electoral machinery in such a way that even before the first ballot was cast the odds were set heavily against the opposition.

In the absence of anyone but PRI officials in the election organizing commissions, the opposition claim that the electoral register in Chihuahua has been inflated with false names. These non-existent "voters" will be put down in the post-ballot electoral lists as having voted for the PRI, it is claimed.

A disenchanted PRI official closely involved in the electoral process admitted in a private conversation that pre-balling fixing of this type had indeed been arranged. He even anticipated more cheating after polling was over.

He said that registered voters who do not go to the polls will, where necessary, be added to the list of PRI voters. "An abstention is a vote for the PRI," the official said wryly.

But the PRI in Chihuahua say it will win the elections cleanly. The PRI, having invested more than usual amounts of money and energy in its election campaign, says PAN is a beaten party which had turned to claims of fraud to cover up its basic unpopularity.



## Policeman charged on gun death

From Susan MacDonald Paris

A French policeman was charged with manslaughter yesterday after a motorist was shot dead in Paris.

The charge came after a judicial inquiry was set up by the Public Prosecutor's office.

The incident took place near the Opera House early on Saturday when police gave chase to a car. The car turned the wrong way up a one-way street and crashed into an oncoming vehicle. The driver, according to eye-witnesses, got out and ran away, pursued by a policeman with a gun.

As they turned a corner the man fell. The policeman allegedly fired at him, killing him outright.

Police headquarters here issued a statement saying that a policeman said he acted in self-defence when he saw the running man trying to pull an object out of his pocket which he assumed to be a gun.

The dead man was named as Loic Lefebvre, aged 27.

There have been several incidents of police over-reaction since the right-wing Government came to power in March.

In a separate incident, two men have been arrested in connection with the death of a policeman in a shoot-out after a bank raid at Pierrelatte (Drôme).

Meanwhile, Action Directe, the left-wing extremist group, yesterday admitted responsibility for two bomb blasts in Paris early yesterday. The blasts, at the offices of the Société Air Liquide and Thomson, caused considerable damage but no casualties.

The group said the bombings were in retaliation for the Franco-American celebration of the Statue of Liberty in New York. It also demanded an end to collaboration with the South African Government.

## EEC faces worst crisis on budget

From Jonathan Braude Brussels

Britain takes over the presidency of the European Community's Council of Budget Ministers at a difficult time.

Mr Peter Brooke, Minister of State at the Treasury, has just one week to lead Europe out of what Mr Henning Christophersen, the European Commissioner for the Budget, has described as the worst crisis in its history.

The crisis comes after a ruling by the European Court of Justice that the £21 billion 1986 budget, passed by the European Parliament in defiance of the budget ministers, was illegal. The Community is now without a budget, although the court ruled that money already committed this year cannot be withdrawn.

Unless a new budget can be agreed by the end of the Parliament's session this week, spending from August will be limited to monthly payments of one twelfth of last year's budget. That would leave a shortfall of £3 billion over the year — and no provision for Spain and Portugal, which joined this year.

The court said the budget became unlawful when the Parliament unilaterally increased it by nearly £400 million beyond the council's £20.6 billion budget.

It remains for the Parliament and the Council to agree on a new budget, a task made easier by a Commission demand for a £1.45 billion supplementary budget. Buried in the supplementary budget is £560 million to cover regional and social aid and payments to Spain and Portugal — the very items in dispute between the Parliament and the Council last year.

The supplementary budget also provides an extra £576 million for agriculture and takes into account a £315 million cut in Britain's contribution to the Community, to counterbalance last year's overpayment.

The supplementary budget and the £20.6 billion Council budget total £22.1 billion. Mr Brooke will chair a Budget Council in Brussels today to try to find a compromise on the size of the overall budget. Tomorrow he will consult the President of the Parliament, M Pierre Pflimlin, and its budget committee.

Diplomats hope the Parliament can vote on the budget on Wednesday. A further meeting of budget ministers may then be required.

The court ruling was intended to end the competition between the Council and the Parliament by defining the latter's powers more clearly. But it may have soured the mood of the Parliament to the point where agreement is impossible this week.

## Shaping new court for family

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He said that he did not

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# Assad set to send more troops to keep Arafat clear of Beirut

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

President Assad is prepared to send further Syrian troops into west Beirut this week to maintain the ceasefire in the city and to prevent Mr Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization from re-establishing itself in its former Lebanese "capital".

For as Syrian Baath Party militiamen yesterday patrolled the perimeter of the Palestinian camps of Sabra and Chatila, it was fast becoming apparent that Syria's new military involvement in Beirut was designed as much to crush the PLO - and stop the possible return of Arafat himself - as to restore order from the anarchy and lawlessness of the city.

There were strong rumours in Beirut at the weekend that Syria had used American diplomats to reassure Israel of its intentions before committing armed troops to west Beirut and had received the almost enthusiastic approval of the Israelis.

It was Israel which drove Arafat out of Beirut in 1982 and if Damascus wants to keep him out there will, it seems, be no objections from the Israelis.

The reappearance of uniformed Syrian soldiers in west Beirut - for the first time since they, too, were evacuated during the Israelis' siege of 1982 - has already placed enormous psychological pressure on President Gemayel, whose opposition to Syria's "peace" plans for Lebanon grew suddenly muted at the weekend. Mr Gemayel's advisers were reduced to making unhappy asides about the

"illegality" of the Syrian Army's deployment in the western sector of the Lebanese capital.

Comfortably installed in his suite at the Beau Rivage Hotel on the Beirut seafloor, Brigadier-General Ghazi Kenaan, the head of Syrian military intelligence in Lebanon, was in no mood to suffer these complaints.

"They are trying to fire a torpedo into the security plan," he said of those among Mr Gemayel's entourage who had criticized the Syrians. "As far as we are concerned, we are deployed here to reinforce the legal (Lebanese) armed forces in their efforts to insure security."

General Kenaan knows only too well that ruthless militias have ruled the streets here these past two-and-a-half years without Mr Gemayel being able to do anything about it.

Up to 200 Syrian soldiers in the red-and-green mottled uniform of the Syrian "Special Forces" units are now patrolling west Beirut in the company of Lebanese troops and members of the paramilitary Lebanese Internal Security Force. Yesterday they extended their deployment to the main road intersection at Khalde, at the southern tip of Beirut airport, where Druze and Shia Muslim militias had hitherto maintained a check-point.

Plainclothes members of the Syrian security police with automatic rifles are also mounting road-blocks. The Syrians have even abandoned their reluctance for publicity, freely allowing their soldiers

to pose, rocket-launchers in their hands, for Beirut newspaper photographers.

At the road-blocks at which I have encountered them, the Syrians have invariably behaved correctly and with courtesy. Nor can there be any doubt of the relief of thousands of Lebanese to see them here: for the first time in months, the Lebanese are going out at night to bars and restaurants.

All this will change, of course, if - or when - the Syrians come under attack. A car bomb left outside Beirut airport on Friday was widely blamed on the PLO and may well have been a warning to the Syrians that they cannot crush the Palestinians. The bomb was safely defused.

Syria's presence here has nonetheless produced another of Lebanon's familiar ironies, this time uniting the Christian Phalangist militia and the PLO - both cruel enemies of each other - in opposition to President Assad's plans. The Syrians have long been claiming that Mr Gemayel is indeed "in league" with Mr Arafat and the coming days will prove whether there are any grounds for such suspicions.

For if Syrian troops come under fire in west Beirut, they will have to call for reinforcements. And if the war of the Palestinian camps restarts, it is the Syrians - rather than their Lebanese militia allies - who will have to participate in it next time.

How far behind the first Syrian soldier, the Lebanese are asking, comes the first Syrian tank?



The canopy of a hot-air balloon snagging on a tower of Reims Cathedral, north-east France, during a demonstration flight on Saturday. The balloonist, Hélène Dorgy, and Edmonde Baes, her passenger, escaped injury and climbed to safety from the basket.

# The Japanese elections Nakasone victory forecast

From David Watts, Tokyo

With reminders to get out and vote being broadcast from aircraft and announced on trains, the Japanese went to the polls yesterday to elect a new lower house, half the upper house and pass judgment on Supreme Court justices.

Despite forecasts of rain, the weather was near-perfect and the turnout an average 71 per cent across the country, a three per cent improvement on the 1983 turnout when the ruling Liberal Democratic Party performed poorly. The turnout is average for a Japanese election.

Almost all the principal opinion surveys have been pointing to a triumph for Mr

Yasuiro Nakasone, the Prime Minister.

Mr Nakasone, who many see as the man most likely to be the next prime minister. The campaign ended with last minute appeals from the gay rights and other minor parties, while one of the campaign's most memorable moments was provided by the deaf and dumb candidate who took up his allotted 15 minutes of radio time with total silence.

The police mobilized 53,000 men to watch for irregularities on polling day and said they were ready to pick up as many as 500 people accused of breaching election law during the campaign.

He also revealed that he had received a letter from Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, inviting him to visit

Moscow, thus scoring points off Mr Shinzaro Abe, the Foreign Minister, whom many see as the man most likely to be the next prime minister.

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# Rebels go to jail for sabotaging railway in Kenya

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

In the most serious development since the Mwakenya underground movement was discovered early this year, three Kenyans have been jailed for 14 years for sabotaging the main railway line between here and western Kenya, and for sabotaging telephone lines in the same area.

Yesterday it was revealed that a second attempt had been made to sabotage the railway line near the Lake Victoria port of Kisumu, but that a crowded passenger train had been halted before hitting rocks and an iron bar which had been placed on the track. It is not known who was responsible for the attempt.

Last Friday a magistrate at Nakuru, 100 miles from Nairobi, jailed Samuel Mungai, a government agricultural officer, Philip arap Kiur, a former law student, and Karimi Nduthu, a former engineering student, after they admitted charges of sedition and sabotage. They were said to have removed a section of the railway line, derailing a goods train.

Unlike earlier cases, in which 25 Kenyans charged with supporting the Mwakenya movement pleaded for mercy, the three said they did not regret having

supported a "guerrilla war" against the Government. The court was told that Nduthu broke his leg while trying to evade arrest, and that Mungai had tried to commit suicide by jumping from a bridge after being arrested.

Most of those already jailed for sedition are former students of Nairobi University. It has been alleged that secret meetings were held, at which oaths were administered, with the aim of overthrowing the Government. The movement wanted to see a socialist or communist system in Kenya, it is claimed.

More Kenyans are still under arrest and are likely to be charged, while seven who managed to escape across the border into Tanzania have now been granted political asylum in Sweden.

President Moi has condemned the activities of the plotters, describing them as misguided people who have been misled by foreigners. He says some diplomats, from unnamed countries, have given support to them, and has also accused the foreign press of publishing unfounded accusations against his Government.

More arrests are expected, but the numbers involved should be small.

# India acts on alien citizenship

From Our Correspondent Delhi

India has decided to amend its Citizenship Act in order to bar a person born in India from becoming an Indian automatically. A Bill incorporating this and other amendments is being brought before Parliament in the next session beginning on July 14.

The Bill is along the lines of the measure passed by the British Government some time ago to stop "proliferation of immigrants". At that time India protested strongly.

The Home Ministry has argued that "the presence of large numbers of aliens in the country may have the effect of disturbing the political process, as has happened to Assam, Tripura, etcetera".

Two sections of the Act are to be amended. Under one, every person born in India on or after January 26, 1950, is a citizen of India by birth. This automatic acquisition of citizenship will be prevented by an amendment which says a person will become a citizen "only if at the time of birth his father or grandfather is a citizen of India".

The other section is being amended to increase the minimum period of six months' residence to five years for a foreigner to apply for citizenship. For citizenship by naturalization, the minimum period of residence will be doubled, from five years to 10 years.

# Pakistan coup anniversary Bhutto Black Day sparks clashes

From Hasan Akhtar, Islamabad

One person was killed and 10 others injured, including five policemen, in a clash in Tando Mohammad Khan, Sind Province, after a call for a nation-wide "Black Day" to mark the ninth anniversary of the overthrow of the former Prime Minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

Behind the call was Miss Benazir Bhutto, daughter of the executed Prime Minister and now leader of the Pakistan People's Party (PPP).

Her father was toppled by President Zia, the then Army

Chief of Staff, nine years ago on Saturday. In most parts of Pakistan the call evoked little reaction, in sharp contrast to the massive response to Miss Bhutto's whirlwind tour only two months ago.

The Black Day observance by PPP activists and workers was confined to modest public meetings and processions.

At the Rawalpindi public meeting, General Tikka Khan, a former Army chief and now secretary-general of the PPP, said his party would continue the struggle to remove General Zia and make him answer the charge of overthrowing the constitutionally-elected Government of Mr Bhutto.

While visiting Medellin, Colombia's second biggest city, the Pope said that "this almost incredible fact has saddened me profoundly, even more so because it evokes dark eras still not so distant in time".

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A senior government official told journalists last week: "We have tolerated things that no country in our situation would tolerate. We have been permitting citizens to act openly as agents of a country that is at war with us."

# The Pope condemns expulsion

From Geoffrey Matthews Bogota

Managua's announcement that it had indefinitely suspended the Nicaraguan bishop's "right to stay in the country" was strongly condemned by the Pope on his seven-day visit to Colombia.

The Sandinistas have in effect expelled Monsignor Pablo Antonio Vega Mantilla, aged 56, Bishop of Juigalpa and vice-president of the Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference, who was visiting Honduras when the announcement was made at the weekend.

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# Chernobyl crisis forces Byelorussian action

Moscow (Reuter) - Radiation controls are still in force in parts of Byelorussia after the Chernobyl nuclear accident in the Ukraine, according to the republic's party newspaper.

*Sovietskaya Byelorussia* said the situation remained complex in southern parts of the Bargin and Kholmik regions, bordering the Ukraine. Trucks carrying concrete, asphalt and other materials were arriving day and night to help eliminate traces of radiation, the newspaper said.

The Ukraine's party newspaper, *Pravda Ukraina*, said it was still unclear where people would be allowed to return to their homes within the zone.

The main concern, it said, was to provide enough housing for evacuees before the onset of winter.

# Mulroney feels poll pressure

From John Best, Ottawa

Unbelievable as it would have seemed scarcely two years ago, the Conservative Government of Mr Brian Mulroney which swept into office with one of the biggest electoral mandates in Canadian history now faces an uphill battle to prevent it becoming a one-term wonder.

Its task is to convince voters that it deserves better than to be treated as a mere blip on the screen of customary Liberal rule. Mr Mulroney has just carried out a massive Cabinet reshuffle to start the process.

Twenty-seven ministers switched portfolios, were brought into the Cabinet or shuffled out. Mr Mulroney's most pressing task is to reverse the disastrous decline in Tory fortunes in Quebec, where the party won 58 of 75 House of Commons seats in the federal elections of September 1984 - against the one seat it had held before.

Recent opinion polls have shown the Tories running behind the Liberals nationally. But some polls have also shown them running third in Quebec.

Mr Mulroney, aiming to reverse this trend before the next election, expected in 1988, increased the number of Quebecers in his Cabinet from eight to 10 and appointed four of them to key economic portfolios.

Another political imperative is to turn the delicate issue of free trade with the United States to advantage. To recognize the crucial importance of this issue to his Government's ultimate survival, Mr Mulroney moved Miss Patricia Carney from the portfolio of energy, mines and resources to the post of Minister for International Trade.

His key move in trying to redress his Government's fading image was to name the affable and effective Minister of Transport, Mr Donald Mazankowski, as Deputy Prime Minister in place of the pugnacious Mr Erik Nielsen, who was dropped from the Cabinet.

Mr Mazankowski will also be Government Leader in the House, a logical place to start the refurbishing process.

The new Cabinet is: Prime Minister, Brian Mulroney; Veterans Affairs, George Hees; External Affairs, Joe Clark; Communications, Finlay MacDonald; Transport, John Crobie; Minister of State, Roch LaSalle; Deputy Prime Minister, President of the Privy Council and House Leader, Don Mazankowski; Revenue, Elmer McKay; Health, Jake Epp; Agriculture, John Wise; Justice and Attorney-General, Ray Hnatyshyn; Secretary of State, Multiculturalism, David Crombie; President of Treasury Board, Robert de Cotter; Defence, Perrin Beatty; Finance, Michael Wilson; Consumer and Corporate Affairs, Harvie Arndt; Minister of State for Fitness and Amateur Sport, Otto Jelenc; Fisheries, Tom Siddon; Minister of State for Wheat Board, Charlie Mayer; Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Bill McMillan; Environment, Tim McMillan; International Trade, Pat Carney; Minister of State for Transport, André Bissone; Employment and Immigration, Benoit Bouchard; Regional Industrial Expansion, Canada Post, Michel Côté; Solicitor-General, James Kelleher; Energy, Mines and Resources, Marcel Masse; Minister of State for Privatization, and responsibility for Status of Women, Barbara McDougall; Minister of State for Forestry and Mines, Gerald McWhirter; Supply and Services, Manique Vezeau; Public Works and responsibility for Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Stewart McInnes; Science and Technology, Frank Oberle; Senate Leader, Minister of State for Federal-Provincial Relations, Lowell Murray; Associate Minister of Defence, Paul Dick; Labour, Pierre Cadieux; Minister of State for Youth, Jean Charbonneau; Minister of State for Finance, Tom Hockin; Minister of State for External Relations, Manique Landry; Minister of State for Small Business and Tourism, Bernard Valcourt; Minister of State for Immigration, Gerry Weiner.

# Briton tells of wartime massacres

From Hong Kong (AFP) - A ragtag band of Allied servicemen slaughtered entire Japanese villages as they fled the Japanese invaders of the island in 1942, according to an interview with a British veteran of the Second World War.

Mr Ellis Davies, who was then 19 and commander of a British naval launch, told the *South China Morning Post* that his men had killed every Japanese whom they suspected to be pro-Japanese and could betray them.

He said the British sailors had been sent inland to fight the Japanese in Bandung, central Java. But they were surrounded and had to strike east to escape. During their five-month flight the 16-man crew was joined by Dutch, Australian, New Zealand and South African stragglers.

On their way the 80-strong group killed Japanese villagers who were likely to turn them in to the Japanese. "It was kill or be killed, so we killed," Mr Davies told the paper.

# Chile calm but tense after strike

From Lake Sagaris Santiago

A tense calm has settled over Santiago in the wake of last week's two-day general strike against military rule which left six people dead and more than 50 with bullet wounds.

Police are also investigating an attack by a paramilitary group on a police station late on Friday night.

Over the weekend, the funerals of victims became continuations of the anti-Government protests. During the funeral of 24-year-old Boris Vera, young boys, their faces covered with scarves, angrily attacked the vehicle of a suspected spy and responded to police harassment with shouts and stones.

Too busloads of friends and neighbours accompanied the remains of 13-year-old Nadia Fuentes to the metropolitan cemetery, where she was buried to the sound of anti-Government chants and prayers by family and priests.

Witnesses say she was killed by a soldier, when she went to buy bread on the first morning of the strike. Pinochet accused strike organizers of trying to apply a "Nicaraguan model" in Chile.

"So how can you talk of legitimate dissidence?" he asked reporters. "They're not dissidents, they're nothing but people who challenge authority, lawbreakers who, in many cases, support violent confrontation."

Seventeen members of the National Assembly of Civil Society, which called the strike, are expected to appear in court this week.

Senior Andres Dominguez, of the Chilean Human Rights Commission, explained that the 17 had not turned themselves in over the weekend because they "are unwilling to be mistreated by the police".

Assembly lawyers have asked that they receive special treatment, because "this is a political accusation so it's not appropriate to apply the norms relevant to common crime".

The Government has allowed the mother of Rodrigo Rojas, badly burned (by soldiers, according to witnesses) to return to Chile for a month, to be with her son. She lives to exile in the United States.

Campaigns began on Friday in support of four radio stations whose news broadcasts were banned and two magazines, accused of inciting violence and participation in the strike. Journalists held a peaceful march through the centre of Santiago that was interrupted by police using tear gas.

# Akali Dal splits after Sikh temple row

From Kuldip Nayar, Delhi

The Akali Dal, a party representing Sikhs, formally split on Saturday with the breakaway group claiming to be the real Akali Dal and electing Mr Prakash Singh Badal, the former Chief Minister of Punjab, as president.

The Akali Dal has not been united for some time, especially since the resignations of Mr Badal and Mr Garcharan Singh Tohra, the former chief of the Shiromani Gurdwara Pranhak Committee, which manages Sikh temples, from the executive.

The ruling Akali party has been finding it difficult to fight the militants but now it will do much more difficult for it to do so, especially when Mr Badal has praised Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, who initiated Hindu killings in Punjab and who is treated as a martyr after having died during Operation Blue Star in the Golden Temple at Amritsar.

Mr Badal is neither a militant nor a communitist, but has not spoken against the militants or the communal approach of some Sikh groups. He has preferred to keep silent over the rise in killings in Punjab in the past few days.

Even the resolutions the breakaway group has passed do not condemn the killings of Hindus. One resolution condemned "police atrocities" on Sikh youth, who are reportedly responsible for the killings.

Mr Badal is trying to pacify Sikh politics. He is against the demand for Khalistan, a Sikh homeland, but is on the same side as the militants for all practical purposes.

The Punjab problem has become more difficult to solve and the credibility which the breakaway Akali group is giving to the militants by not criticizing them may further defeat the Accord between Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Prime Minister, and the late Sant Harchand Singh Longowal.

# Athens in crackdown on Libyans

From Mario Modiano Athens

The number of Libyans in Athens who enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunity has been reduced by a third in a discreet operation that Western counter-terrorism experts have welcomed.

Greece was the only member to have refused to implement the European Community's unanimous decision to impose sanctions and restrictions on Libyan missions.

Mr Andreas Papanandreu, the Prime Minister, argued there was no evidence that Libyan diplomats here were involved in terrorism. But although only four Libyans were publicly listed as diplomats, Greek officials freely admitted that more than 50 others were here on diplomatic passes.

They said they enjoyed diplomatic car plates, which they were often seen being switched illegally from car to car. Each was entitled to a hand-gun for self-protection but they were known to have "arsenals of machine-guns" in their offices and homes.

What prompted the exit is still officially unclear. American diplomats here suggested it may be due to Libya's shortage of foreign exchange. Other European sources, however, said the Greek Government was quietly throwing them out to ingratiate itself with the European Community and the Americans.

# Jakarta claims treasure

Jakarta (Reuter) - Indonesia says an 18th century sunken ship's treasure, auctioned in Amsterdam for £10 million, was stolen from its territorial waters and it is taking steps to prevent similar piracy.

The Government is trying to find out how a group of Western treasure-hunters left the country with 150,000 pieces of Ching dynasty porcelain and 225 gold bars sold at a Christie's auction from April 28 to May 2.

The treasure was salvaged from a ship which sank near the Malacca Straits in 1752. Mr Michael Hatcher, a Briton who led the treasure expedition, said in Amsterdam that the wreck was in international waters. He said Indonesian authorities had been aware of what he was doing.

# Bishops mediate in religious war of generations

From Mario Modiano Athens

A delegation from the Orthodox ecclesiastical patriarchate of Constantinople goes to Mount Athos this week to ease some of the inevitable strains caused by the recent revival of monasticism in this all-male theocratic republic established in northern Greece 1,000 years ago.

The monk population of the holy mountain, which dwindled from 10,000 in its heyday to only 1,145 in 1971, now stands at 1,600 due to the influx of more than 700 newcomers in the last 15 years, many of them accomplished scholars and intellectuals attracted to the spiritual promise of asceticism.

However, the old monks of Vatopedi monastery, on the east coast of Athos, are defying orders from the community's rotating executive to man their house with new monks because their number has declined to fewer than 20 and most are aged over 60.

democratic assembly and do as they pleased. Already the new monks have taken over the more decrepit of the 20 monasteries, restored them, and imposed the more rigorous and disciplined form of monastic life known as "cenobitic", under which monks share a frugal and highly regimented communal existence.

Their efforts to persuade other monasteries to adopt what they see as a return to the roots of orthodox monasticism and worship is being resisted by the old monks, who are mainly concentrated in the six monasteries, including Vatopedi, that observe the "idiorthitic" style.

The ecumenical patriarchate, which has maintained since Byzantine times spiritual suzerainty over Mount Athos, was asked by both sides to send an "exarchate", a delegation of three bishops, to mediate in the dispute between Vatopedi and the executive. The monks of Vatopedi want to prevent a takeover by a majority of newcomers who would vote Vatopedi into a cenobitic monastery, since their decision could never be reversed.

Those hostile to the Vatopedi monks make insinuations about the state of morality in that monastery, which they describe as "a nest of vice". The Vatopedi monks firmly reject these allegations which, they say, are designed to intimidate them into submission. They, in turn, suggest that since Vatopedi, which ranks second in hierarchy among the 20 monasteries, is one of the largest and the richest, their rivals are after not only its rich collections of Byzantine relics and treasures, but also its extensive land holdings.

The ruling Greek Socialists have pledged to expropriate all monastic land for distribution to farm co-operatives. But the Athos monks have warned Athens that, if such action is taken, they will close their doors to the outside world.

Mr Mulroney, trying to reverse disastrous decline.

SPECTRUM

# Will they buy the ugly duckling?

Britain badly needs an early warning system, but the Government is faced with the dilemma of choosing Nimrod, which is behind schedule, or raising a furore by buying abroad. George Hill reports

Deep in the unseen recesses of the Ministry of Defence, four civil servants will meet this morning to discover the contents of five sealed envelopes laid on the table before them by the Ministry's contracts branch director.

Solemnly the envelopes will be slit open, and the tender board will start the job of evaluating and comparing the price bids for the job of building Britain's fleet of flying sentinels. The fleet will keep watch against surprise supersonic attack until well into the next century.

They should never have had to meet like this. Almost 10 years ago Britain made its choice of early warning system, and the British-built Nimrod planes should have been in service two years ago. But they will not be ready before 1988 at the earliest, and the RAF will shed no tears if they never arrive.

Unlovely and unloved by the service destined to operate it, Nimrod has already cost Britain nearly twice what we could have bought its American equivalent for in 1979. The overall costs — more than £1 billion — will be about 50

## All the planes in the contest are ugly

per cent above target, and the cost of the electronics central to its performance will overshoot by no less than 130 per cent.

Some of those most closely involved in airborne defence are convinced that Nimrod will never meet its performance targets; but they fear that it will be foisted on the RAF out of political expediency.

Last week's decisive change of course by the Government away from the free-spending defence policies of the last seven years reinforces the danger that it may be tempted to go for an inadequate system, to minimize future spending and avoid a row. More fundamentally, the lamentable story calls into question Britain's ability to make sensible decisions at all in the vast field of advanced defence technology.

Meanness, shortsightedness, national over-confidence and cross-purposes between allies have landed Britain with a plane which fell so far short of customer specifications on its trials in 1983 that they were

abandoned incomplete. Boardroom jealousies, strikes and misunderstandings between customer and supplier combined to handicap a project which was in any case veering far into the technological unknown.

Today's ground-hugging fighter-bombers are able to spring surprises on defences by coming in under their guard, giving only a few seconds notice of attack. The growing complexity of the threat has meant that warning planes must also be more complex.

Meanwhile "London is full of tourists", as one GEC executive said apprehensively last week. Swimming against the post-Libya current, salesmen for four American rivals have arrived, sensing that Nimrod may be so bad that Britain may seriously be open to rival bids worth billions.

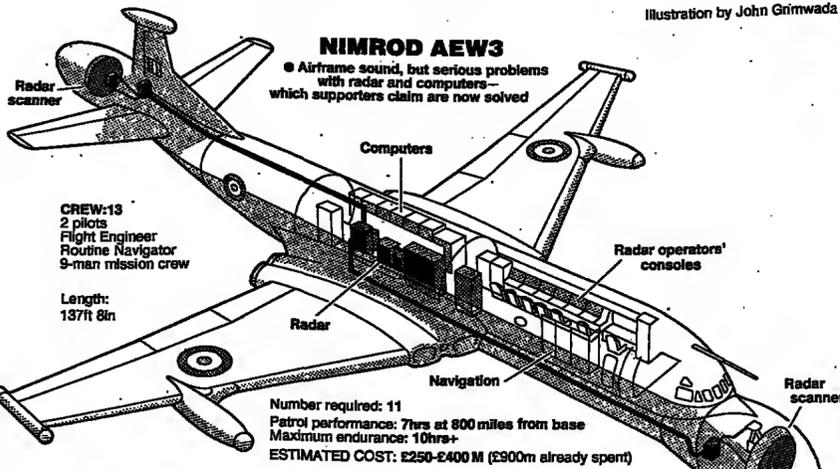
All the planes in the contest are ugly. Adapted for their role from other uses, they are disfigured with clumsy blisters and bulges, or carry rotating turntables on their backs to pick up electronic echoes from hundreds of miles away. Aerodynamically, they are abominable. They are almost windowless because their crews look inward to look outward, gazing at round or video radar-screens and green video displays in their claustrophobic submarine-like interiors.

Nimrod is the ugliest of all, with the graceful lines of a 30-year-old Comet airliner bloated with carbuncles to protect the sensitive antennae which incessantly scan the sky.

Cobbled together from a batch of airframes built as a job-creation exercise by a long-ago Labour government, and a detection system which sees too much for its own good, it is a classic example of British improvisation.

So much information streams into its network that its computer cannot cope, and misinterprets the tracks of cars and even buildings as possible attackers. An early warning system which is liable to identify a vehicle on the M1 as the onset of World War Three may be more of a hindrance than a help.

Its manufacturers claim that the way to solving the fundamental problems is now clear — a more powerful computer and new triangular antennae. But these will not be fully ready to demonstrate in flight until next year, and the Government has to make its decision this autumn.



**BOEING E3 AWACS**

Number required: 10  
Patrol performance: 6hrs at 1,000 miles from base  
Maximum endurance: 11hrs+

ESTIMATED COST: £1.4 BILLION

Length: 152ft 11in

• Proven system — preferred by RAF. Expensive

**NIMROD / GRUMMAN**

Number required: 11  
NOT IN PRODUCTION

ESTIMATED COST: £500M

Length: 126ft 9in

• British airframe / American radar. Unified system

**GRUMMAN HAWKEYE**

Number required: 14-18  
Patrol performance: 3-4hrs at 200 miles from base

ESTIMATED COST: £1 BILLION

Length: 57ft 7in

• Small aircraft, limited patrol without refuelling

**LOCKHEED ORION / GRUMMAN**

Number required: 12  
NOT IN PRODUCTION

ESTIMATED COST: £1 BILLION

Length: 116ft 10in

• 4/5 years needed for development

Nimrod, with its main rival the Boeing Awacs and three other contenders: the choice of five before the ministry this morning and performance another.

Awacs has one drawback, but it is a crucial one in tomorrow's market: it is spectacularly expensive to buy and to operate. The other contenders are a motley clutch of small fry and hypothetical hybrids, either inadequate or years away from production.

Lord Trefgarne, the minister responsible for defence procurement, will have a difficult job to assess this contest between actual, unproven and frankly speculative planes. Enthusiastic bidding is going on to garnish overseas bids with offset deals to reduce foreign exchange costs. Unlike the RAF's procurement executive, which will be governed by operational criteria, he will have to make a decision that takes account of employment and political repercussions.

## Cars can be mistaken for attackers

The pressures on him are intense. When the Government's decision to invite foreign bids was made, member after member on both sides of the House stood up to voice their unweakened faith in Nimrod. Labour and Conservative governments were both involved in the expensive misjudgements

## EARLY WARNINGS

'It's an extremely difficult decision to make and it is a balance about delivery of defence requirements, about meeting a defence imperative, in my view, and insuring, if possible that that is done within Britain or if it is not wholly done in Britain, that the maximum technology is kept here, the maximum number of jobs is sustained here'

MICHAEL HESELTINE  
former Defence Minister

'I think that the RAF quite rightly have been very sceptical about our ability to perform. Judging by what they have at the moment, I'm not surprised. But at the same time, I know that the RAF will want to support British industry and will want to try to make the Nimrod work, if they can, and we're confident now that we can make it work'

JAMES PRIOR  
chairman of GEC

'Well, I don't particularly want to buy American, but if that proves to be the only way we can get a cost-effective solution to this problem, then maybe we shall have to'

LORD TREFGARNE  
Minister for Defence Procurement

which bedevilled the project's history, deeply imbued with the superstition that throwing good money after bad will turn bad into good.

The Westland and British Leyland affairs have called up a streak of chauvinism which will make it extremely difficult to choose a foreign bid. The defence cuts make it less likely that the RAF will ever take control of the fleet of majestic Awacs planes it hankers for. All the short-term political pressures will thrust in Nimrod's favour, almost regardless of merit. The temptation to settle for Nimrod will prove almost irresistible if it can be made even half-serviceable. And even, perhaps, if it cannot.

## A trip to the cleaners

It is the stuff of detective stories, a devilish recipe for the perfect crime, a nightmare for any police force. Just ask Bogota's perpetually strained police chiefs, currently reeling under what is being billed here as the "burundanga" crime-wave.

Consider: each week at least 20 cases are reported of sane and law-abiding citizens dutifully handing over their wallets, credit cards and car keys to ruthless criminals who, it should be added, are not pointing a gun at them.

Others write out cheques for their entire savings for the criminals to cash. Wealthy elderly women toddle into banks to withdraw their jewellery from safe deposit boxes and then deliver the gems to the crooks waiting outside.

These are perfect, as well as bizarre, crimes, as the victims can later no more describe the thieves than recall what happened during the preceding hours or days.

Burundanga is the local slang term for the depressive alkaloid scopolamine, produced from the fruit of two shrub species grown widely in the Andes. The criminals are converting the alkaloid powder into a colourless, odourless and tasteless serum that has devastating effects: once a few drops have been added surreptitiously to a victim's drink.

Pedro, a Bogota office worker, is a typical victim. He was drinking in a bar when he stood up to go to the gents. "That's the last thing I remember," he says. "The next thing I knew, I found myself lying naked on the floor of my apartment." His flat had also been stripped bare.

Besides the furniture, TV, refrigerator, and his wardrobe of clothes, his car and money had been stolen. He had also lost 36 hours of his life. Detectives have no doubt that when he briefly left his table, scopolamine was introduced to his beer.

Dr Camilo Uribe Gonzalez, a leading Bogota toxicologist who has treated hundreds of victims, says: "They add tranquilizers like phenothiazine, which neutralize the aggressive side-effects of scopolamine and make the victim docile. The victim, in effect, is in a passive state of scopolamine-induced chemical hypnosis and will obey any order he is given."

Although adding the alkaloid to a victim's drink remains the most common method, police report that people have also been incapacitated after eating scopolamine-coated sweets and sandwiches or smoking cigarettes proffered by strangers. But the ultimate irony is that legal experts can find nothing in Colombian law that would make the administering of scopolamine an offence, however criminal the intention.

Geoffrey Matthews

## 'I've been imprisoned in Nigeria, beaten up in Uganda'

JUST OVER a year ago Colonel Guy Stocker's welfare fund, used to paying out up to £70,000 a year to the desperately needy, was down to its last £8,383. Around the Commonwealth, as many as 30,000 Third World ex-servicemen who had fought for Britain, and their dependents, and who rely on Stocker for bare subsistence, faced the prospect of a life beginning in the gutters of Destitution Row.

### Colonel Guy Stocker's fight to help the Commonwealth's forgotten servicemen

Commonwealth Ex-Servicemen League, the little-known charity which comes to the aid of Commonwealth veterans and their widows when all other safety nets have failed. When Stocker took the job in 1979 after retiring from the Army he was told he was inheriting a dying organization.



Last resort: Colonel Stocker, heading a £5 million appeal for veterans and their dependents

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He quickly hired several insurance company actuaries to prove the reverse. Pleas for help are now doubling every year, and they are expected to reach a peak in 1990 which will not decline until 1995.

At the league's triennial conference at Windsor in 1983, delegates were told by the Duke of Edinburgh, their chairman, that they had no alternative but to sink their pride and beg for money. The result was a decision to launch an appeal throughout the Commonwealth to raise £5 million, of which £1.5 million was to come from Britain.

The appeal was launched in April of last year: last week Stocker, with a deal of relief, told *The Times* that he now had £1 million in the bank, and could carry on.

TO RAISE the money, Stocker knocked on the doors of City businesses, twisted the arms of the armed services, and asked the lord lieutenant of every county in the kingdom to organize local appeals. Earlier this month Prince Philip staged a polo match which brought in £30,000. Stocker also wrote to every member of the Mother of Parliaments.

"I have had £25,000 from the House of Lords, and a miserable £2,300 from the House of Commons. The Prime Minister refused to give me anything, on the grounds that Denis Thatcher had sponsored a runner in the London Marathon to the tune of £13." Stocker's real problem is that the Second World War was so long ago that the

governments which now run many Commonwealth countries have forgotten, or do not care to remember. Most of the league's funds used to come from veterans' organizations around the old empire. But funds are drying up; the Third World's perceptions and priorities are changing fast.

"In many countries I am treated with grave suspicion; I arrive to look after the welfare of those who fought for King and country, and I am suspected of fomenting revolt. I have been imprisoned in Nigeria, beaten up in Uganda, and dragged from my bed in Lesotho.

Earlier this year he flew into Lesotho, on a ticket donated by British Caledonian, with £250 in his pocket to distribute among the most desperate cases. He found the British High Commission packed out with veterans, most of them wearing the Eighth Army Star. Many had fought on the beaches of Anzio. They gathered under a tree and sang the

National Anthem and "Abide With Me" to him.

"I looked in the records and found that 50,782 men from Lesotho, which was then Basutoland, had served in North Africa. When I got there I found more than 2,000 cases of genuine need, with no other means of support. My £250 in travellers' cheques was pretty inadequate, but it was a start."

ACROSS THE border in South Africa, Stocker looks after more than 100 black veterans in Soweto; some years ago he built them all bungalows and gave them interest-free mortgages. But they still need his help.

"The South African government gives pensions to veterans, but a black gets one-fifth of the pension of a white." Over the years, by supplementing donations given by the South African Legion, the local non-governmental veterans' association, Stocker has been able to build his Soweto dependents a club and a chapel.

He reckons that in most Third World countries a pension of £50 a year from his fund is enough to provide a veteran or his widow with a home and a sufficiency of food. But he does not just send cash: he has sent kits to Uganda containing basic agricultural tools, seed, and four sheets of corrugated iron to make a shelter, and earlier this year he arrived for the coronation of the new king of Swaziland bearing 150 cast-off British Army uniforms, so that veterans there could parade in something other than a loincloth.

Some cases are recent, like that of a Chinese laundryman killed when HMS Sheffield went down in the Falklands; his widow was somehow overlooked by the South Atlantic Fund. Stocker calculates that there are at present 14 million men, widows and dependents in 54 countries around the world who could claim.

Alan Hamilton

## CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 995

ACROSS

- 1 Single fact (5)
- 4 Inside info (3,4)
- 8 Anuside (5)
- 9 Overlook (7)
- 10 Sterilise (8)
- 11 Stray (4)
- 13 Seductress (5,6)
- 17 Advantages (4)
- 18 Non-water drink (8)
- 21 Italian children (7)
- 22 Select group (5)
- 23 Dodging (7)
- 24 Story line (5)

DOWN

- 1 Lower tension (6)
- 2 Guide (5)
- 3 Seafaring (8)
- 4 Enduring uncomplainingly (14,9)
- 5 Salary (4)
- 6 In general (7)
- 7 Inform (6)
- 12 And so forth (2,6)
- 14 Localised (7)
- 15 Prohibit (6)
- 16 Go back (6)
- 19 Growing old (5)
- 20 Small car (4)

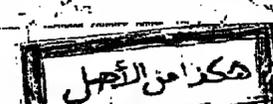
## PR Spray puts pain on ice

Back strain, a touch of stiffness, a pulled muscle or the effect of lumbago or sciatica can all be unpleasantly painful.

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THE PROFESSIONAL WAY TO STOP PAIN.



A trip to the cleaners

It is the stuff of horror stories, a devil's nightmare for any woman who has ever been to a cleaner's.

Consider each week at least 20 cases are reported of women who have been sexually abused by their cleaners.

These are people who are victims of a crime, and it is not their fault. It is the fault of the cleaners who are not properly supervised.

It is a disgrace that women have to live in fear of their cleaners. The authorities should do more to protect them.

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The fight for a mixed life

A new pressure group fears that councils who insist on ethnically matched adoptions may be condemning black children to institutionalized lives. Heather Kirby looks at the campaign

Mary Titmarsh is 32, married, with two children and happy memories of a childhood in the Devonshire countryside. Her natural parents are Jamaican-Italian but she was adopted at the age of 18 months by a white English vicar and his wife who had four of their own children and who had adopted another four in the days when abandoned babies were simply infants in need of a loving family.

Today, some local authorities would condemn people of Mary's ethnic background to live in an institution because of their blanket ban on black children going to white families. It is a thought that makes her very angry.

"Most children up for adoption are half something or other and half something else", she says. "How do you match them ethnically?"

This is a difficulty that is troubling a group of parents, social workers and adopted people like Mary who have formed themselves into a pressure group in an attempt to persuade those councils to change their policies. The group's slogan is Children First. It will appeal to most fair-minded people but whether it will cut any ice with those who stubbornly insist on sending a child to a home rather than opt for "next best", as the campaigning families call themselves, remains to be seen.

The group is anxious to emphasize that its members want to see black children matched with black families. It is on the question of what happens to a child when no ethnic match is available that they differ with the councils.

"I would prefer a million times over to have been adopted by a white family than to have been brought up in a home", Mary says. She simply laughs at the idea that according to the bureaucrats she should have an identity crisis: "I was loved, I was happy, and I was treated with respect because I was the vicar's daughter."

"In my opinion the ban is on the same level as not being able to sing Ba Ba Black-Sheep or not being able to call a blackboard black".

stockpiled in institutions waiting for a home. "We feel terribly anxious about it. What are these authorities afraid of? My children have grown up perfectly well-adjusted and happy and, dare I say, kids are better off with a white family than with having nobody?"

"It is important not to pretend that the child is white, the same as you"

"Sometimes I feel deeply ashamed of people who make racist remarks and I have to teach my kids that they should feel pity for them, not get angry. As a family we have gained hugely from being of mixed colour. We think much more deeply than we would have done about what is going on in race relations in this country."

"I am just like a black mother. I know my black children are more likely to be picked up by the police than my white children. They have to be tough and learn how to handle that sort of thing."

It is generally agreed that a black child in a white family usually settles down better if there is a black brother or sister. Lesley Morris, a 35-year-old interior designer, and her husband, who is an accountant, agree with that but they and their adopted Asian/Eurasian son are caught in the ideological trap of ethnic matching. "We wanted to adopt coloured black children for idealistic reasons", Lesley says. "There was a need for adopted families and we thought that we could give provide a good home for a child from a different ethnic background."

"We applied to our local authority and everything went well until they changed their policy. At least they were reasonable towards us and referred us to another borough which had no bias against us because we are white. The whole process took ages and in the meantime we had two children of our own. We still want to adopt another black child but it looks now as though that will be impossible. "Our son is the odd one out on two counts. He is the only adopted child and the only mixed race member of the family. It isn't fair on him but I don't want to sound as if though I am condemning the idea of seeking out adoptive families of mixed race because I'm not. "Our group feels very strongly that choosing the right families if



Happy: Hilary and David Chambers with their daughter Judith and adopted children Celia, 13, and Zach, 15

they are not racially matched is vital. They have to be aware of the problems and be trained to how to deal with them. Being white parents of a black child involves different issues - like being aware that the child is going to suffer from racism."

"It is important also not to pretend that the child is white, the same as you. It must realize that it is black and be proud of it."

"You have to teach the child about its origins and background. They are part and parcel of its colour and ethnic group. White parents have to be aware of these things and help the child to cope with them."

"It is a naive attitude to think that loving a child and providing a family is all that is needed and that other problems can be ignored."

"the right motive gone mad". It is not acceptable, he says. "I have 30 years' experience and in most cases placing black children with white families works extremely well. The question is what sort of effort are these authorities making to find ethnic minority foster homes? It is just not enough to advertise in the normal places."

In a perfect world there would be queues of mixed race families who would make suitable foster parents but in the real world couples like the McDonalds are sadly disillusioned. They have two adopted children, both from Egypt.

"I am being made to feel that I am doing something wrong"

"The mothers were both Muslims and unmarried and they managed to come to this country to have their babies", Jane McDonald says. She has been married to her business manager husband for 11 years but they have been unable to have children of their own.

"We are upset about what is going on. With all this colour controversy I am beginning to wonder if I have done the right thing and whether we will be able to cope in the future. Other people adopted black children years ago and happily brought them up thinking they were doing good but now I'm being made to feel I am doing something wrong."

Sacrificing children to an institutionalized life for the sake of an ideological creed sounds too cruel to be credible but the Children First campaigners say that this is what is happening. Children First is at 662 High Road, London N12

Comrades in the struggle

I have learnt a handy new verb during the weekend: "To woman", as in "If you need further information we shall be womaning a desk outside the Bistro on the 3rd floor", which is what it said on a poster for Women Alive, a summer event for women sponsored by the magazine *Marxism Today*, where I spent a jolly Saturday with some 2,000 others.



PENNY PERRICK

Although Women Alive was not together by a group of Communist Party women, the sessions were addressed by Teresa Gorman, a Conservative councillor, Emma Nicholson, the Conservative Party vice-chairman, Sue Slipman, from the SDP, and journalists from *Cosmopolitan* and *Good Housekeeping*.

In the Women Alive brochure, an advertisement for 16-day study tours of Nicaragua settled in a heartwarming way beside me for the Dorothy Genn Women's Financial Service. At the sessions middle-aged women in Jaeger and hairdos mixed with younger women with Eton crops and drawstring trousers.

Not everybody approved of the event. On the steps of the South Bank Polytechnic where it was held, grim-faced women were handing out leaflets. These protesters were not from organizations such as the Campaign for the Feminine Woman, who might have been expected to haul at some of the debates going on inside about a feminist approach to science and whether there could be "a feminist justification of violence, aggressive, warring behaviour".

No, the women on the steps were from the London Radical Feminist Study Group and their complaint was that the summer event was much too cissy. "Nowhere over the course of the weekend will you hear any mention of male power over women per se (thundered the study group's leaflet) - the central fact that men as men oppress, subordinate, harass, humiliate, rape and kill women and girls all the time, on all levels; that this behaviour is almost universally socially sanctioned as the 'natural' power relation 'between' men and women."

Well, everything is its time and place is what I say to that. It would have been cheerful in the extreme if the Women Alive event had dwelt upon men as baddies since the crèches provided were hardly womaned at all; they were almost universally manned.

White women were being shown how to make banners and given advice on housing, social security and careers, the men in their lives were hovering around the moisture trapline to catch an over-bouncy two-year-old.

All this gentle manning was reassuring in view of what was being imparted at the various sessions which, although they had titles such as Making Waves, Locking Us Away and Struggles of

Our Own, might have been lumped together under the heading *The Same Old Story*, so depressingly familiar were their themes.

The one I attended to the morning was about women in socialist countries and by the end of it I felt that, if you were a woman, it didn't much matter whether you lived in Gloucestershire or the Golan; your life was going to be full of the same frustrations and you were going to spend it getting very, very tired.

We were told that in the Soviet Union men working in industry spend, on average, 11.4 per cent of their day off on domestic matters, while women in the same field spend 26.2 per cent; and that in the German Democratic Republic, women are widely represented on the lower rungs of every profession, but you would have to get up very early in the morning to find them right at the top.

Passing acts for the protection of mother and child, which is what the GDR did in 1950, seems to make no difference. You can give it a shot of whatever you've got - positive discrimination, generous maternity leave, equal pay - but there seems to be some kind of worldwide natural law which states that if a child is ill it's the mother who takes time off work to look after it, add to bell with her career.

I suppose the good thing about women having a lousy time all over the globe is that, aside from the London Radical Feminist Study Group, women from all political persuasions feel that they have most things in common. I came away longing to meet someone who asked me what I did for a living so that I could practise saying: "I woman a weekly newspaper columnist."

I do not see a bright future for the "ultra-personal" newspaper in which a computer, equipped with a profile of the user's interests, scans wire services and other news resources and presents only what the user wants to read. Or rather, what the user says he wants to read, which is something else entirely. Who is going to admit to liking the cartoons and the cricket results? Just about nobody.

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Pumping the parents. Is there a "great education debate" going on in Britain? Many politicians say there is: so does a substantial body of political punditry. Opinion polls, some of which identify education as the "number one election issue", seem to confirm it, though perhaps their respondents are merely picking up the expressed views of the pundits.

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THE TIMES DIARY

Unwillingly to college

Much ado about something in Shropshire county, where the school that taught the Bard will become a sixth-form college if the Labour and Alliance coalition running Warwickshire County Council has its way. The plans for comprehensive education have produced a chorus of disapproval from governors of the King Edward VI voluntary aided grammar school in Stratford-upon-Avon, who insist that the seat of learning should remain as they like it. "It is a very special school and part of the national heritage," says Dr Levi Fox, chairman of the school's governors and director of the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust. "This plan would mean the end of the school as we know it". Although no records survive to prove Shakespeare's attendance at King Edward's, scholars have long accepted it as his alma mater. The 600-year-old foundation is no stranger to battles with the local authority: in 1979 it saw off a similar comprehensive plan. I gather that if lobbying fails this time, the governors' last throw could be to go independent.

Kopping it

Sport is often the casualty of politics, but on Saturday the boot was on the other foot when Derek Hatton, beleaguered deputy leader of Liverpool City Council, broke his ankle while playing football. He had just scored a goal which he describes, without apparent irony as "cracking" for the team of councillors in a match at the city's Penny Lane. The tackle took minutes later which fractured the ankle in two places could keep the Militant striker away from a series of non-sporting fixtures - starting with a political rally in Liverpool and the High Court appeal against an action to expel him from office. Crutch encounters all.

Literally

Gamma minus for the new Oxford Mini Dictionary of Spelling, on which I had been hoping to depend for my own accuracy. The volume contains this erratum slip: "For illiterate, read illiterate". In newspapers we refer to such errors as literals.

A bilingual dauber has added a note to an Air France poster showing a dreamy view of Nice. It reads: "Come see, come sigh."

Ruling the wires

Until recently, because of Italy's hopelessly overloaded telecom system, I used to get nothing but the engaged signal when phoning the British Embassy in Rome. No longer. Frustrated callers are now mollified by the strains of "Land of Hope and Glory".



For that you'll want something sturdy that will last

Chukka-out?

I went down to the Royal Berkshire County Polo Club the other day to sample an occasion billed, with horsey hyperbole, as "the greatest sporting event in English polo history." It was in fact no more than a clash between two admittedly distinguished teams, the Boehm, and the Van Cleef and Arpels. While there I bumped into a number of polo-mad Argentines, understandably high on the attainments of another sporting ensemble, Maradona United. What tickled me most about the do was that the club is now styling itself the "Annabels" of English polo, a reference to the Sloaneys London nightclub so relentlessly attended by these equine gamespeople. Various Argies present found this appellation uncomfortably close to "Animales", the tag which followed our unloved soccer fans to Latin America for the World Cup. I can see their point.

Life and soul

On the quiet, some of our modern clergy are leading lives which make my own seem ascetic by comparison. This I deduce from a notice at St Bride's Church in Fleet Street. It reads: "On November 13 we shall sing Grace as usual at the Savoy for the British Woodpulp dinner... There will be no cabaret this year." I tracked down the author of the notice, Canon John Oates, a personable priest with a remarkable facial resemblance to Derek Nimmo. He confessed all to me: namely, that he is chaplain not only to the British Wood Pulp Association but also to the Institute of Public Relations, the Newspaper Press Fund, the Institute of Agricultural Journalists, the Press Club and many other organizations. I am thinking of signing on at Lambeth Palace.

PHS

While the investment world booms, its pursuers overwhelmingly preoccupied by the bare statistics of profit, an increasing number of people are troubled. Nowhere is there more anguish about segregation of economic from moral concerns, and of market means from social ends, than within the Church. And nothing illustrates its dilemma more sharply than the question of the Church's investment policy towards South Africa.

In the world's go-go money centres, the race is thought to be won by those who travel lightest. Ethical baggage is looked upon as an encumbrance, giving rise to delay and indecision and hence loss of profit and customers. Corruption, commercial ruthlessness, blind corporatism and sheer greed (an archaic word if ever there was one) are manifestly on the increase. The prevailing ethos may be typified by the remark "It's up to the shareholders what they do with their profit; our job is simply to maximize it." But is it? That is the underlying question which the Church of England Synod will be debating today when it discusses the Church Commissioners' South African investment policy.

Many clergy are perplexed and dismayed by the lack of overlap between the injunctions of the New Testament on the one hand and those of the market place on the other. They see and read enough to appreciate that a growing minority in the markets do not even render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's. And if they consider the lilies of the field at all, it is to wonder what they would fetch in a garden centre.

Many churchmen no doubt wonder how a Western economy mechanistic in its acquisitive zeal

Andrew Phillips considers the ethics of Church investment in South Africa

Led astray by the Book of Profits

and so obsessed by market winners can avoid being more than an engine of crude materialism. Some taking part in the Synod will reflect on times past when, for example, canon law forbade all interest as usurious and parasitical. Today, if the Church Commissioners are right, the opposite prevails. They are obliged to make financial return the major factor in their investment decisions. In their annual report published last week they explain that they cannot interfere with this priority because of their "statutory responsibilities to (our) beneficiaries" as "underlined by a recent legal ruling on the responsibilities of those who manage charitable funds."

That ruling was the 1984 verdict in Cowan v Scargill, when the judge, Sir Robert Megarry, ruled that Arthur Scargill had wrongly tried to shackle the freedom of investment of the trustees of the miners' pension scheme. The judge came to the unsurprising conclusion that if I entrust my money to trustees to hold for my pension benefit, they cannot give their personal moral views

in determining their investment policy so as to lose me money. But one does not need to be a jurist to see that trustees of funds provided for public charitable purposes are in a very different position. Anything and everything they do must advance those purposes. Nothing they decide can conflict with the same. So, for example, even if the shares of tobacco companies showed the best return, the trustees of a charity devoted to the eradication of smoking-induced cancer would of acting improperly and in breach of their trust by investing in tobacco shares, regardless of profit forgone.

As for the statutory constraints on the Church Commissioners, section 67 of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners' Act 1840 directs that the funds held within its ambit be devoted to "the cure of souls in parishes where such assistance is most required." There is no talk there of the sanctity of price/earnings ratios. Indeed, the section specifically requires the Commissioners to give "due consideration to the

wants and circumstances" of the parishes from which their rental income derives.

All this is not to imply that the Church Commissioners are anything but good, caring people trying to do their best. They have, after all, applied some limited ethical yardsticks vis-à-vis their South African involvements. But giving a clear ethical lead. One is sorely needed, and not only by Christians. Instead, some think it has got into a moral and legal muddle. To find, for example that the Commissioners' second biggest UK shareholding is in Shell, the principal external oil supplier to South Africa, takes a lot of justifying.

Several church groups have stopped trying, the latest being the United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, which has just implemented the "investment policy" adopted by the British Council of Churches at its last assembly. In the US, the movement for ethical investment is fast gaining ground and last year nearly 1,000 shareholder resolutions were put at company general meetings concerning non-financial matters. In this country there is one such professional group - Ethical Investment Research and Information Service (EIRIS) - which is being increasingly resorted to. Friends' Provident are using it for their own bold initiative in commercially ethical investment, the Stewardship Unit Trust.

The Church of England is already squaring up to some hard problems. None will be harder than to review its approach to its own wealth. But nothing could in the long run be more important to its ministry.

Christopher Duggan explains the Mafia's stranglehold on Sicily

The grassroots Godfathers

The trial in Palermo of 474 alleged members of the Mafia - or Cosa Nostra as it is now properly called - has been described as a turning point in Sicilian history. If the Mafia was simply a criminal organization that might be true. But it presents a much more complex problem, a fusion of myth and reality, of political calculation and social and economic issues. The history of the Mafia - or rather the idea behind it - suggests that its suppression is near impossible.

Although the origin of the words "Mafia" and "Mafioso" are open to debate, in Palermo dialect they originally denoted qualities of beauty, self-confidence, and strength. Criminal connotations developed only after the unification of Italy in 1860, when there was great opposition in Sicily to the northerners who came to administer the new regime. Draconic measures were needed, said one prefect of Palermo, but political trials would be embarrassing. How would it look to the outside world if this new liberal state was seen to be crushing the voice of protest? Better to accuse the trouble-makers of involvement in a criminal conspiracy.

Often the state tried to deal with social and political protest - the Palermo rising of 1866 and the Sicilian socialism of the 1870s and the peasant land occupations after the Great War - by making out that it was criminally inspired. The hidden hand of the Mafia was a convenient and simple explanation for turmoil but it did not make for satisfactory solutions.

In part the government was simply trying to hide the fact that many Sicilians found Italian rule oppressive, indeed illegitimate. When they refused to co-operate with the police the official explanation was that they were being terrorised into silence, and the authorities responded by sending in even more police.

When people were in trouble - a theft, a dispute over land - they turned not to the law but to the local Mafioso. He had authority, and often enjoyed almost patriarchal status in a community. His power certainly rested on the ultimate resort to violence; but he was felt to represent ordinary people in a way that public officials did not. The state was the enemy within. Those who collaborated with it too closely could expect punishment, sometimes death.

In general, the police knew that no great criminal organization existed, but they needed results. During Mussolini's great drive



against the Mafia in the 1920s, many of those arrested and barged with criminal association were simply men of authority and courage. Accusations of Mafia involvement have long been used by politicians to oust incumbent administrations. In the early 1920s, when the fascists were battling for power, many socialist and liberal town councils were dissolved on these grounds.

Police operations in Sicily often ended by reinforcing the respect for the state that they sought to overcome and for many people the Mafioso remained more reliable than "the law". There was also the fact that Mafiosi were rich and could provide jobs, loans, and even social benefits; the state, it was felt, only sent in the police. During a recent demonstration in Palermo, sacked workers called for the Mafia. A job financed by

heroism was, in their view, better than no job at all.

Because Sicily has long been poor, status is keenly felt and the struggle not only to survive but to succeed is intense. This is one reason for the Mafia's popular appeal.

The revelations of Tommaso Buscetta - the basis of the state case against the 474 - are certainly remarkable for their detail; but this is not the first time that the "conspiracy of silence" has been broken. Confessing to his part in the destruction of the police, Buscetta has long been a feature of Sicilian society, as is the case with Buscetta. His main concern, it seems, is to get his enemies convicted. He has not repented of his Mafia ways.

There are undoubtedly gaps in his evidence but most of what he says rings true. One of the more remarkable aspects of his tes-

timony is his description of Mafia structure and rituals. There are "commissions" regulating the affairs of each province, a "super commission" or "cupola" to deal with important collective issues, sectional commanders, and rank and file "soldiers". There is also an initiation ceremony. The novice smears blood on to a paper saint, burns it between his fingers, and swears to observe the rules of the society. "Men of honour" are subsequently introduced to one another with the words "This man is the same thing".

Such a large and well-defined structure has never been described before; and there is every reason to believe that it is an essentially urban and post-war phenomenon. The initiation ceremony, by contrast, has a long history, at least in popular literature. But it was generally accepted by 19th century writers to the Neapolitan Camorra rather than the Mafia.

Buscetta's picture is not entirely consistent. It is not certain, for example, what the Mafia actually exists for. "Business activities", he says, are not run collectively - in true Sicilian fashion it is each man for himself when it comes to making money. How far it controls heroin trafficking is therefore open to question. What does seem clearly is the pride and self-satisfaction of "men of honour". They see themselves as benefactors, providing work, order, and justice in Sicily. Buscetta has posed throughout as a man of high ideals who became disgusted with the standards of the Mafia in recent years, which is one reason why he is "singing".

Leonardo Vitale, who "sang" back in 1973, said he became involved with the Mafia because it was an organization that kept order and protected the weak. He put it in the same bracket as the Freemasons, the Beati Paoli (an 18th century secret society immortalized in a popular romantic novel at the beginning of the century), and even Mazzini's patriotic movement, "Young Italy".

All this merely adds a veneer to the unpalatable. The truth is that "men of honour" make enormous sums at the expense of others. But they believe the myths about themselves, and so do many others. In the slums of Palermo or Catania, where Cosa Nostra flourishes, such fantasies are a source of hope. The prospect of wealth and power is tantalising; and there are many who can justify the recourse to crime by claiming that the true Mafia is the state.

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Where new broom Najib can only fail

seduce the sceptics. The government is to pay half the fare of those making the pilgrimage to Mecca. If a recent statute is faithfully implemented, all government offices and army barracks will be required to erect mosques for the convenience of employees and soldiers. The fever of reform will be extended to Uzbeks and Turkomans, tribal groups traditionally envious of the Pushtun majority, who will be invited to attend special schools designed to eliminate illiteracy.

This flurry of activity is impressive by anyone's standards, but what does it all mean? Najib is clearly attempting to undo the damage inflicted initially in 1978-79 when over-zealous party officials, flitted by helicopter around the country preaching Marxist rhetoric and insisting on radical land reforms.

Many Afghans have not forgiven, and are unlikely to forget, the replacement of the Afghan flag by another bearing a hammer and sickle in the early weeks of the revolution. That, and other examples of ideological insensitivity, unleashed the latest in a series of

jihad - holy wars against the infidel - an activity in which the Afghans have a formidable record. It is the momentum of this fury that Najib is trying to counter with his reforms. But will he persuade large numbers of the mujahidin to beat their swords into ploughshares? For all his dynamism and fervour, two factors weigh heavily against him. The Afghan communist party's inability to create a broad basis of support has its origins in the 1978 revolution itself. It was never a genuine national liberation movement, courting the masses to throw off foreign intervention or colonial domination. Revolutionary groups in Cuba, Nicaragua, South Yemen and, to a certain extent, Angola were able to make personal appeals along these lines, enabling them to drum up the support necessary for some sort of post-revolutionary legitimacy and stability.

This was never the case in Afghanistan and is a spectre that haunts Najib in his present dilemma. Party membership at the time of the revolution was around 25,000 in a population of 15

million, mainly in certain sections of the armed forces and in the country's four or five major cities. There was never a rural base to speak of.

As a result, the legitimacy of Najib's power - like that of his predecessors - is open to question. The party's policies, no matter how seductive or progressive, will inevitably be tainted with the manoeuvrings of its northern neighbour and benefactor. A talk recently broadcast on Karachi radio put the point precisely:

"The Afghans pay little heed to those who are out to play the role of puppet. Pupets all over the world suffer from a great handicap: they do not move on their own. It is the hidden hand of the puppeteer that moves them and if the audience, that is the people, are not pleased with the puppeteer, they would not applaud the antics of the puppet."

Najib has begun in a manner which suggests he may be less of a puppet than Karmal. He certainly means business. Guerrilla leaders and other sceptics, however, are unlikely to be coaxed into submission by the piecemeal reforms of this new man of action. They, like the West, are still awaiting the grand gesture that could herald a new start for Afghanistan - the withdrawal of Soviet troops.

Mark Dowd

Anne Sofer

Engineering a con trick

"Working Together", the Alliance slogan at the last election, is so good that the other political parties have been borrowing it. Last week the government published a white paper entitled "Working Together - Education and Training". It got headlines which must have pleased Kenneth Baker and Lord Young. "£900 million pledged to technical education" was the theme. "Vocational experiment to be extended to all schools". Clearly presentation is improving; no more cuts; here was a generous dollop of money for education.

Closer scrutiny reveals the sleight of hand. The £900 million is to be allocated over ten years. The additional finance amounts to £150 per pupil, compared with £600 per pupil invested in the Technical and Vocational Education Initiative (TVEI) so far.

In any case it is not new money. "These amounts," says the document, "will be found from within the MSC's planned provision for young people" - in other words from the sum already committed to the Youth Training Scheme. A cynic might conclude that the government keeps education and training in two separate departments so that it can give the impression of generosity by shifting sums from one to the other.

If the Tories really want technical and vocational education to succeed they need three things: status for the subjects, qualified teachers and properly equipped schools and colleges.

The argument about whether spending on education has risen or fallen during the last seven years continues to rage; but there can be no argument over capital spending. Since 1979 there has been a cash reduction of 13 per cent - a real cut of 60 per cent - in education capital programmes. Most secondary schools were built on the assumption that few children would do very much in science and technology beyond the age of 14 - indeed, if they were girls, none at all. "The government's policy," says the white paper grandly, "is that up to age 16 all pupils should be acquiring a broad competence in communications, numeracy, science and technology, design, foreign languages, and other subjects necessary in a successful modern society." If this statement is more than pious sentiment, large sums must be spent on the necessary laboratories, workshops and computer suites.

Even more crucial than the hardware are the teachers. The shortage of qualified teachers for maths, science, technology and design is now a matter of daily comment, and the situation is getting worse. Recruitment to post-graduate training courses in these subjects is down by anything up to 25 per cent and teachers are leaving the profession faster than they can be replaced. The Depart-

ment of Education and Science is issuing a paper on this issue this week and it is widely expected that differential payments will be put firmly on the agenda.

Whether this succeeds or not, it is essentially a short-term measure. The real problem is that there are far too few people qualified in these subjects in society as a whole. While we continue with our absurdly over-specialized A level examinations, this is likely to remain the case. What other advanced industrial nation allows more than half of its most academically able pupils to abandon the study of maths and science two years or more before they finish their secondary education? In West Germany, France, the US and Japan it would be unthinkable; indeed, in the US and Japan the majority continue with these studies through the early years of university.

But the urgently needed reform of A levels has not happened. Instead the miserably weak alternative of A/S levels - optional extras which admission tutors at university may or may not take notice of - are being introduced. Meanwhile not only are young people showing some indication of swinging back to the arts, subjects again, but the proportion staying at school to do any A levels at all is actually falling as well. The DES is to do some research to establish why some youngsters who would previously have stayed in full-time education are opting instead for YTS. With the £284-week YTS bribe to leave school it is not really such a puzzle.

And finally, status. It is fashionable to bewail the fact the our engineers and technicians do not have the social standing that they have in Germany, that our ablest youngsters are shying away from technology. We bring our hands over the survival of an outdated aristocratic world view which sees the minority, as thinkers and rulers, and the majority as brewers of wood and drawers of water. Yet the white paper merely confirms this division and reinforces it.

There are still to be on the one hand the high flyers, destined for higher education, working for qualifications set and marked by the university examination boards and under the general supervision of the Education Secretary; and on the other the practical people, working for vocational qualifications, now to be integrated by a new quango working to the Employment Secretary. How this separation will improve the status of technical education is unclear.

The conclusion of all this white paper is upbeat: "If all those concerned in education and training worked together, we shall begin to earn the dividends which investment in learning will bring." But, read slowly, that sentence begs a lot of questions.

The author is a member of the SDP national committee.

A.N. Author

Verandah candour

So there I was the other weekend at U.S. Author's country retreat, and the great man and a handful of other writers so famous that I would only wound you with envy if I listed them.

In the past certain of my readers have taken V.S. to be some fictive incarnation of his initials - either Pritchett or Naipaul. But that is wrong: he exists in his own right; and the two letters stand for Very Successful, just as mine stand for, well, an.

V.S. is a charming, well-lived-in sort of chap, hitting 50 and accelerating. His paunch - reminding me of a man with a bass drum in a marching band - has cost him a fortune in Bollinger over the decades, all financed by the immense success of his first novel, *True Brit*, with which, as they say in the trade, he cracked America.

So there he was on his verandah, deep in the severely taxed canvas of his deck-chair while his tiny French wife went round with the champagne. The English countryside beyond was really doing its stuff for us; lettuce-green hillsides beneath a pelt of azure, the waft of new-mown aromas, the quiet fecundity of the kitchen garden, troubles expelled the rills, farm lads being exploited in some milking parlour in the middle distance, and jet fighters drifting like benign spears above.

At this point, enter, via the french windows, B.R.O. Adcaster, freshly suffixed with three new initials from the Queen's Birthday Honours. While most of us have an assembly of vocal cords in our throats, Adcaster was issued at birth with a megaphone instead. This he operates at three levels of volume: the aside, which booms; the articulation, which roars; and the projection, which can seriously damage your health.

It has been said of him that a career in broadcasting was a sort of tautology, since he had no need of amplification. Anyway, in he blew like a loudspeaker van on electrocuted day, his greying, "Vee-Ess" making the rooftops tingle in terror from a distant coast.

Adcaster is so used to silencing his interviewees, through addition to the sound of his own voice that he simply cannot expunge that mode in the interests of social nicety. He champed up and down on the old boards of the verandah, a dray-horse in dressage, before delivering his clearly rehearsed

decibellage to the little company: "Troos Britit! Tee-Vee adaptation a disarranger! A Phantom crashing-landing on a Sunday school could not have induced more alarm."

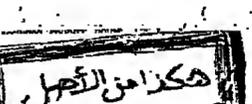
A kind of silence, the silence of multiple death - ensued, but not for long, for down crashed Adcaster's next salvo: "Should never have allowed 'widdit'! And then he switched down a gear to boom: "Your books are all fantasy, Vee-Ess. Do not therefore set them at the mercy of a factual medium."

You see, Adcaster and Author had been at Cambridge together, the one a Greats man, the other a lapsing Leavite, and the rivalry, at least on Adcaster's part, has never abated. Theirs are two wholly irreconcilable visions of the world. What clearly irked the impossibly vain Adcaster on the verandah that day was the fact that Author, having bested him in terms of international acclaim, was now threatening to outplay him (Adcaster) on his own pitch - the tele; a pitch which in his eyes is the proper repository for the clatter of politics and the public world in motion. It was too much to bear.

I will not soon forget what happened next. To put it at its briefest, V.S., very quietly, very suddenly, and of course very politely, went nuclear on his coming along these days. Bro? You know, the one you started when we were at Trinity, Ham? It was the tone of solicitation on the tip of the épée which made this such a devastating thrust. But V.S. had not finished: "All about an undergraduate losing his virginity as I recall. Sounded quite promising. If you'd like any of us here, to read it for you, I'm sure."

And for the first time in his loquacious life Adcaster knew how it felt to be afflicted with a stammer. His face had gone the colour of Steak Tartare and I swear that for the rest of the weekend he was virtually silent. It was one of life's rare and beautiful moments of gallop along, together, towards a dead heat.

I caught a glimpse of him in the mist of the following morning moping alone among the narrow beds, and, you know, I actually felt a pang of pity for him. But then I saw him again last night being horrid on Adcaster's *Huain* and the feeling had not lasted.





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# MORE HASTE - LESS SPEED

Saturday's refusal by the General Synod to allow the Church of England to licence women priests ordained abroad will no doubt upset Anglican churches in Canada, the United States, and elsewhere. But they have no real right to complain if the Anglican mother church is not yet ready to recognise their female ministers. They went at the issue of women's ordination at their own hectic speed, and they must grant the Church of England the right to prefer a more leisurely and measured pace.

Another church, which is also a legally established national church, has greater inhibitions and responsibilities laid upon it. And it never was particularly logical for the Church of England to consider accepting the ministry of visiting women priests before it was committed to make women priests for itself. The motive behind the Women Ordained Abroad Measure was implicitly manipulative; it was calculated to soften opinion in the English church by introducing it gradually to enfranchised females from abroad, so that the eventual decision in ordaining women would be more favourable. This supposed that the objection to women priests was some sort of phobia to which people could be desensitized, like a fear of spiders. It is of course a theological issue of some importance: opponents and supporters alike would do the church a service if they took it more seriously as such.

For these reasons the Church of England would be

mistaken to regard Saturday's vote as a final word. It may even count itself fortunate that it now has to return to the fundamental issues, and to a logical sequence in tackling them, if it is to find a way forward. The church will note that the opponents continue to possess sufficient strength to exercise a synodical veto, as they have done for the last ten years. If they cannot be outvoted, they will have to be persuaded; and that means more theological argument. Different bits of the Church of England must stop trying to manipulate, threaten, or outmanoeuvre the rest, and start listening.

If the defeated measure smacked of manipulation, the report on legislative proposals smacked of moral blackmail. In Tuesday's debate on these proposals, the synod should cast a sceptical eye at splits and schisms, parallel episcopal jurisdictions, continuing churches, and similar mischievous devices. The synod is not mandated to preside over the Church of England's dismemberment. Nor is it fitting that support for the ordination of women should be inched towards the necessary two-thirds synodical majority by ingenious means designed to relieve the guilt of the majority towards the minority. The church likes to avoid painful choices, but softness can go too far. If a two-thirds majority is convinced of the case for women priests, and desires to act accordingly, the minority will have to learn to live with it or resign. They should not expect the Church of England to provide them as they depart.

The bishops as a body accurately reflect the range of opinion in the church at large. A united episcopate would be the best assurance of a united church; and if unity takes some effort to find, and some time, the church could wait a little longer for it. The epitaph on Saturday's negative decision must be: "more haste less speed".

with all the accoutrements, of a rival church, and Church Commissioners' money to run it.

In place of manipulation and manoeuvre, and therefore in place of Women Ordained Abroad measures and legislative proposals for implicit or explicit schisms, the Church of England now needs clear leadership. It is to the House of Bishops that the church has the right to look. The Bishops have done very well with the issues raised by the Bishop of Durham, and that was no less theological, nor indeed less critical for the peace and unity of the church, than women priests. So far the Bishops have given an collective lead in this matter, allowing themselves instead to be the victims of events. Yet many of the key questions concern them especially as bishops: it is they who will ordain women or not, they who will or will not exercise jurisdiction over dissenting clergy and their parishes, they who will or will not remain in full communion with provinces overseas containing female bishops, when those appear on the scene as they surely will. Even if only out of self interest, the bishops should fight to get their hands on the steering wheel.

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# A MARSHALL PLAN FOR SOUTH AFRICA

The peacemaker's role is really blessed as Sir Geoffrey Howe is discovering to his cost. Before his mission to South Africa had got off the ground, his ministrations have been rebuffed by the fugitive leaders of black opinion and, it would seem, if only temporarily, by President Botha himself. Sir Geoffrey, who is believed initially to have entertained serious doubts about his brief, must be overcome by a sense of futility, while President Botha's reportedly graceless response has played right into the hands of the sanctions lobby.

Before the advocates of sanctions exult over this new weapon in their war against Mrs Thatcher, however, they should reflect that it merely proves the truth of Mrs Thatcher's own dictum that sanctions and isolation are the worst possible way to bring an end to apartheid and Pretoria in its senses. No nation, least of all the Afrikaners in whom years of being an international pariah have bred a strong sense of xenophobia, takes kindly to foreigners telling it how to run its affairs. Even less does it negotiate willingly under the barrel of a gun. It is thus unfortunate that Sir Geoffrey's mission has been cast, through no fault of his own, as a do or die attempt to force Pretoria to accept the international prescription for its troubles - the release of Nelson Mandela and the unbanning of the ANC - or face the consequences. The South African Cabinet which has lived for years under the threat of sanctions has acquired an immunity to the opinion of the world and there now appears to be a growing sense in white South Africa that total isolation would be a lesser evil than endless visits by finger-wagging foreigners. This is an inappropriate response to Sir Geoffrey's visit, which was not intended by Mrs Thatcher to offer a quick fix, but simply the start of a process in which tempers could subside and hopes for peace given room to flourish. But the response underlines the extent to which increasing isolation has distorted white South Africa's perception of the world.

Mrs Thatcher understands the psychology as she showed in the debate in the House of Commons last week when she also drew a distinction between measures which will damage South Africa and those which will erode apartheid. It is a distinction which Bishop Desmond Tutu and others who believe mistakenly

that one more short, sharp shove will persuade Mr Botha to hand over the keys to the South African castle, fail to draw, Bishop Tutu is not going to receive Sir Geoffrey Howe, which is his right. He is also within his rights when he calls on Mrs Thatcher to "destroy apartheid." But he is wrong when he prescribes sanctions as the means to do it.

In her search for more appropriate measures, Mrs Thatcher has mentioned Britain's financial support for the EEC programme of assistance to victims of apartheid, which has been mainly used for the education and training of black South Africans. The programme is wise, but the amount involved - £37 million - is derisory if this approach to the problem is to be tackled with the same conviction and moral fervour currently enjoyed by the pro-sanctions lobby. The moral base for positive as opposed to punitive sanctions, far continuing and strenuous engagement rather than disengagement, rests firmly on historical fact. Apartheid began to crumble when economic growth in South Africa raised its costs and reduced its benefits to the white oligarchy. Growth became the engine of political change, bringing businessmen out in opposition to government. One by one, from job discrimination to the pass laws, the struts of apartheid have cracked under the pressure.

South Africa needs to grow at a minimum annual rate of six per cent to create the million jobs a year necessary to accommodate the growing army of unemployed. Last year alone it lost 500,000 jobs. By the same token Pretoria - and indeed any future black government - no longer has the resources to introduce equity into the society, to educate, house and care for its black millions.

A world which is truly motivated by the desire to destroy apartheid, faces a real test of its moral commitment to continue the process brought by economic growth - a process which could be halted by a combination of recession, sanctions and white perceptions of a threat to their security.

What is needed is a joint American, British and possibly European Marshall Plan for a multi-million pound investment in black South Africa. Pretoria today spends more on black education than it does on defence, but even if those priorities do not shift under external threat, it does not

have sufficient funds to provide the country's black children with the education to equip them for the future they claim. It has, however, begun to draw back away from the Verwoerdian concept that all black education should be controlled by the state. There is, therefore, nothing in principle to prevent international agencies funded and funded by British, American and European governments from establishing a network of private schools and colleges for black South Africans. Pretoria has also abandoned the concept that it alone could provide and thus control black housing in the metropolitan areas. A Marshall Plan for South Africa could, by working either independently or through the business-backed Urban Foundation, provide the funds to house South Africa's growing army of urban homeless. It could also strike a direct blow against apartheid if aid is made contingent on Pretoria's willingness to abandon the Group Areas Act which ensures residential segregation and proclaim new land for low-cost housing in the major metropolitan areas. If the funds were channelled to black entrepreneurs employing black workers, the housing fund could also ease unemployment and provide the seed money for black community development as a whole. The funding of agricultural colleges, agricultural extension schemes, and hospitals to improve the skills and the lot of the rural poor and of business colleges for the expanding black entrepreneurial class, would represent a further investment in an apartheid-free future.

Opponents of the scheme will doubtless argue, as they have in the past, that it will help to fund and to shore up the apartheid society. Recent history in South Africa, however, has shown that the reverse is true, that a frightened, isolated and impoverished society retains the prejudices and rigidity which are eroded by economic confidence and growth. Even more important, perhaps, such a scheme would help to create an alternative South Africa of apartheid-free structures in which government edict and control becomes increasingly irrelevant.

Meanwhile it is to be hoped that Sir Geoffrey Howe's mission will go ahead to South Africa, as planned. This should be a time for quiet diplomacy - as quiet as possible anyway.

# Facing the facts of life in class

From the National Hon. Secretary of Family & Youth Concern  
Sir, Rosalind Stott, as a former acting head, and deputy head, of two progressive inner London comprehensive schools, expresses "personal outrage" at the clause in the Education Bill which would ensure that sex education encourages pupils to have due regard for moral considerations and the value of family life ("Sex education that faces facts", July 2).

Everything she says in her article confirms the importance of that innocuous clause in the Education Bill. She is obsessed with teaching children about alternative life styles and alternative modes of sexuality with heavy emphasis on homosexuality and lesbianism, even to the extent of devoting "many of my own lessons" to discussing what took place on television last night.

It came as no surprise, therefore, to read in the same issue of *The Times* that the Minister responsible for higher education has warned of the danger of Britain becoming a "remedial society", with 40 per cent of youngsters on the Youth Training Scheme having to be given remedial teaching in writing, reading and counting after ten years of full-time education.

As academic standards have fallen, there has been a rise in teenage abortions, illegitimate births and diseases associated with promiscuity. The extent of family breakdown is a very serious social problem, giving rise to the need for remedial and preventive action to reverse these destructive trends before it is too late. The clause in the Education Bill is a small step in the right direction.

Yours sincerely,  
VALERIE RICHES,  
National Hon. Secretary,  
Family & Youth Concern,  
Wicken,  
Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire.

From Mrs R. B. Crabbe  
Sir, It is a pity that Rosalind Stott decries the "family" as "bearing little resemblance to real life". Women should surely not feel oppressed within the family structure if they can work at building a solid foundation upon which their children can stand and grow, with the knowledge that a loving family provides a real security which cannot be found in the classroom.

Like anything worthwhile, the task of bringing up children is difficult. How unfortunate it is that such an important role has become so unfashionable at the present time, when many of the lessons that could so easily be taught in the home are left to those teachers who view the family with such disdain.

**Theatre controversy**  
From the Director of South West Arts  
Sir, If by Bryan Appleyard (feature, July 1) truly believes the current controversy about transfers of subsidised plays from the National Theatre and Royal Shakespeare Company to commercial theatres has actually highlighted the absurdities of their boards' policies he entirely misses the larger point.

These transfers are from one subsidised London stage to another commercial one, with the odd foreign transfer thrown in. Good for London and New York. Peter Hall and Trevor Nunn - the nation's taxpayers - live overwhelmingly outside London and certainly not in New York. The basic absurdity is that the national companies do not see it as their primary role to provide theatre for the nation which sustains them, with an ever larger slice of the available public money.

**Sale at West Dean**  
From the Chairman of The Thirties Society  
Sir, The letter from the trustees of the Edward James Foundation (June 28), seeking to justify their recent sale at West Dean failed to explain why the sale was pursued with such unnecessary haste and in spite of the fact that the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission (English Heritage) and many others were anxious that Monkton House should be preserved for the nation in its entirety.

The trustees state that they are "pleased" with the "success" of the sale; others may disagree. It should be realised that the sale only made £4.2 million when more had been hoped for and that bids for many items failed to reach the estimates; that Monkton has

permanency, or tenure, in US universities is not automatically based on time served, but is in fact highly competitive. In my personal experience, more than two thirds of the British dons in arts and humanities who have sought long-term posts in the States have not obtained tenure or could not accept it because of visa problems.

# As for the Tory Party elevating the "family" into "some kind of ideal state", this should surely not be criticised in a far from ideal world when what we and hopefully our teachers, are all striving for is the very best for our children.

Yours faithfully,  
ELIZABETH CRABB,  
Riscombe House,  
Exford,  
Minehead, Somerset.  
July 3.

From Professor Sir Bryan Thwaites  
Sir, Rosalind Stott extols the idea that children should be taught "to establish their true sexual role" through even-handed examples of the virtues of heterosexuality, homosexuality and lesbianism.

Sir, To confute the lengthy arguments in her article would take more space than you can spare. But I draw attention to her basic premise.

That the whole western family structure is based on the oppression of women? If this is the general view of deputy and acting headteachers of inner London schools, then may heaven protect their poor pupils from such nonsense.

Yours faithfully,  
BRYAN THWAITES,  
Miltonhorpe,  
Winchester, Hampshire.  
July 2.

From Mr Michael Brucciani  
Sir, Judging from her article, Rosalind Stott considers sexual activity to be free of any objective, disciplinary norms and to be a matter of personal choice. Here we have the fundamental conflict, the follower of God and the freethinker. The controversy about morality and sex education is a consequence of this conflict.

A solution to the conflict would be to allow each the freedom to follow their own choice. The followers of God should be allowed to re-claim the right of parents to decide how their children should be educated within a moral framework. The freethinkers should be free to teach their children whatever they like.

Judging by the trends in today's liberal society and the increases in promiscuity, venereal diseases, cervical cancer, sterility, abortion and divorce, the freethinker will cease to exist within a couple of generations. Thus, the conflict will die away without ever restricting that tolerance and free choice that she considers so important.

Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL BRUCCIANI,  
15 Knighton Park Road,  
Leicester.  
July 2.

We have to offer further subsidy to bring the Royal Shakespeare Company to the South-west, where they are welcome. The National Theatre simply doesn't come any more and, despite all approaches, simply doesn't want to.

If Sir Keoneth Cork's theatre enquiry recognises anything, many of us hope it will be that the real service to the nation is provided by companies up and down the country, grossly underfunded and exceptionally well run in relation to both the National and RSC. This may be an unpopular, indeed impolitic conclusion - Sir Keoneth Cork was chairman of the RSC until recently - but it is the only one that makes sense if serving the whole country's needs is to be our guide.

Yours sincerely,  
MARTIN REWCASTLE,  
Director, South West Arts,  
Bradminch Place,  
Gandy Street,  
Exeter, Devon.

# Dismay at radio counter-stroke

From Mr and Mrs Robert Spencer  
Sir, If a parent institutes a competition promising a certain privilege to the prize-winners, waits six months longer than originally stated before announcing the result, and then, owing to the misgivings of various aunts about the possible abuse of the privilege, declares the competition and the privilege to be cancelled for the foreseeable future, he is a had parent. Such betrayal of trust would reap a justly deserved reward of antagonism and disaffection.

This is, in effect, what the Home Office has done in withdrawing its promise to issue licences to community radio stations. It has done it not to children, but to groups of enterprising young people willing to spend months ploughing energy and money into projects which would provide activity, stimulus, self-respect and mutual understanding among sizeable sections of population in our big cities and elsewhere, who now have their hopes dashed, their trust betrayed and their work wasted. We are now being the parent of an applicant.

The Cabinet committee should meet again and agree after all to stand by their promise. Trust breeds trust and responsibility. Betrayal does not.

Yours sincerely,  
ROBERT SPENCER,  
JILL SPENCER,  
11 Barclay Oval,  
Woodford Green, Essex.

# Engineers shortage

From Mr D. A. W. Taylor  
Sir, Your readers and Professor Herbst (July 2) should be aware that one-year conversion courses already exist for 18+ school leavers who wish to study for an engineering degree but who lack the required entry and foundation qualifications.

For many decades a number of universities, including my own, have offered "preliminary year" one-year courses to fulfil exactly the need of such students. In these courses students have the added benefit of tutorage by professional chartered engineers. Unfortunately, such courses do not attract the mandatory support grant and, in spite of much hand-wringing, universities can no longer afford the resources for such courses.

Here is plainly a good idea with the apparatus already in existence (just) at low cost and high effectiveness. The apparatus is about to wither away only to be (expensively?) recreated elsewhere if Professor Herbst is supported.

Yours sincerely,  
ADRIAN TAYLOR,  
University of Sheffield,  
Department of Mechanical Engineering,  
Mappin Street,  
Sheffield, South Yorkshire.

# Alas, poor Pete

From Mr Bryan Ewing  
Sir, I am rather disturbed by the British Museum exhibition of "Pete Marsh", alias Lindow Man. The attitude seems to be that since this is a discovery of such age and importance, the actual substance is overlooked.

This is a man not a fossil, nor a photograph. It is tasteless and repellent to display his mortal remains; which should be given the respect accorded to the more recently departed.

Yours sincerely,  
BRYAN EWING,  
28 Ravenscar Road,  
Tolworth,  
Surrey.

# Open to view

From Dr Tim Paine  
Sir, Mr Ball's letter today (July 1) recalls an incident on a recent visit to Mt Athos. Arriving at one of the monasteries, my friend and I were warmly greeted by a venerable orthodox monk and offered the customary coffee, raki and inoukout.

After exhausting our repertoire of Greek phrases for pious pilgrims, we ventured a few words in English (you never know), only to be asked (in German) if we were German. (It was our back packs).

# ON THIS DAY

JULY 7 1938  
Since 1931 Japan had pursued a policy of aggression towards China culminating in its occupation of Manchuria. Open warfare broke out with a clash between Japanese and Chinese troops on July 7 1937 near Peking. From that day until Japan's defeat at the end of World War II, China contained three factions - Nationalists, Communists and the Japanese; each of these was in conflict with the other two; from 1945 the civil war continued.

# JAPAN'S YEAR OF WAR

THIRD OF CHINA OVERRUN  
From Our Own Correspondent  
SHANGHAI, JULY 6  
After a year's fighting the Japanese armed forces nominally occupy one-third of China - 300,000 square miles with an estimated population of 130,000,000 - but large tracts of this vast area are in the hands of guerrillas.

Japanese official figures give the number of troops killed up to June 15 as 510,109 Chinese and 36,529 Japanese. Foreign estimates put the total casualties at 1,000,000 Chinese and 300,000 Japanese. Civilian casualties will never be estimated, but the number of refugees runs into 1,000,000 and nobody can predict the final toll of war, famine, flood, and disease in this tragic country.

The Japanese now exercise nominal control over the territory bounded by a line running from Hangchow through Wuho along the Yangtze to Hukow, north-eastward to Shihpachien, through Tsienhsan, Liuan, Chengyangwan and Mengcheng to the flood area, and all the country bounded by the bend of the Yellow River northward into Inner Mongolia. They still occupy Amoy, but the Chinese still control the area around Hanchow, the eastern terminus of the Lumbah Railway in Shantung.

**NOON SILENCE**  
The leaders of both sides to-day issued statements in connection with the anniversary tomorrow of the outbreak of hostilities on July 7 last year. The Chinese Government have decreed that July 7 be observed as a national memorial day in future with a three-minute silence at noon. General Chiang Kai-shek reaffirms China's resolve to continue the struggle and appeals to the people of Japan to restrain "the madness of their militarists" which is destroying both new nations and remains friendly countries, for whose help the Chinese people are grateful, that "peace is indivisible and isolation impracticable."

General Hata, the Japanese commander, who reiterates his intention to pursue the campaign "until the present Hankow regime collapses," claims that Japan has often "sacrificed strategic advantages in order the better to respect the interests of neutral Powers," and has openly taken prompt steps to redress incidents to the satisfaction of the nations concerned.

**WATCH ON TERRORISTS**  
Owing to fear of terrorist outrages special precautions were instituted to-night to preserve order in Shanghai. More than 5,000 police, 450 men of The Seaforth Highlanders, and 600 volunteers in the International Settlement, and 4,000 police in the French Concession as well as U.S. marines are now either on duty or ready for emergency calls. A rigorous search of motor-cars, pedestrians, and buildings has begun.

According to Chinese reports the high-way between Yunnanfu and Burma has been completed at a cost of \$2,000,000 and will reduce the time for motor traffic to four days, though private travel is discouraged owing to lack of petrol and spares along the route and the danger of earthfalls.

Other Chinese reports state that the Soviet is buying tea worth \$15,000,000 to facilitate the purchase of war supplies and that engineers have been stazied to survey a railway between Szechwan and Tibet in order to develop communications for prolonged resistance in the interior.

# Setting to rights

From the Rev. D. G. Richards  
Sir, I am surprised that Miss Cauchi (July 3) should use a cloth for the dinner table (unless she is setting it for children or animals, who alone eat dinner in the middle of the day). For a dinner party, according to Nancy Mitford, the table should not be covered, so that its sheen may reflect the jewels of the ladies and the starched shirt-fronts of the gentlemen.

Yours faithfully,  
DEREK RICHARDS,  
The Rectory,  
Llandudno,  
Gwynedd.

# In other words

From Mr John Rashley  
Sir, Recently I was prescribed an inhaler upon which was printed the dosage measured in "actuators".

Mercifully, my GP told me to have "a couple of puffs" at a time.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN RASHLEY,  
10 Windsor Square,  
Exmouth,  
Devon.

HORIZONS

A guide to career choice

Working with modern miracles

Biotechnology has produced a host of new products and services. Neil Harris examines this fast expanding area and the opportunities that it can now offer.



The protein in Sainsbury's 'Savory Pie', the enzymes in biological washing powder and the pregnancy test available through chemist's shops are among the products of biotechnology.

Many millions of pounds are now spent every year on research and development in biotechnology. The Science and Engineering Research Council alone currently has an annual spend of £3.6 million on biotechnology research.

Many ethical questions are being raised by this business

bread and wine through the fermentation of yeast, a living organism. This use of organisms to manufacture products is what biotechnology is all about.

Biotechnology is important because it presents us with new ways of making novel chemical compounds which are useful in a whole range of industries.

During the last decade a new industry has emerged. Now there are over three hundred firms in the UK actively engaged in some area of biotechnology.

on the products of the application of novel techniques.

The industry has quickly developed an infrastructure of manufacturers, contract researchers, consultants, process equipment suppliers, information providers and publishers.

The people at the heart of biotechnological developments are microbiologists, biochemists, chemists and chemical engineers.

The prosperity of the industry is based on a heavy commitment to research.

Many biological products cannot be marketed until they have passed through a lengthy screening process.

Many of those in the sales and marketing functions of these companies are graduates in the disciplines which give them a thorough understanding of the products they are bringing to the market.

Industry is beginning to differentiate between biological scientists, favouring those who have studied courses which include studies of living organisms at the molecular scale.

A growing number of universities offer degree courses in biotechnology, but because these are relatively new and the quality of their graduates untested, industry at the moment conservatively prefers those who have studied in depth one of the subjects fundamental to biotechnology rather than those with an overall view of the subject.

change as more graduates with degrees in biotechnology become available and are found to be a useful industrial asset.

Biotechnological processing is exacting because much of it must be carried out in a sterile environment.

Biotechnology is seen in some quarters as the technology which will provide the next major revolution after the silicon chip.

In the future more drugs will be made from natural products rather than via the synthesis of chemicals.

Prosperity is based on heavy commitment to research

the manufacture of vaccines. Tests will soon be available to tell us when food is too old and should be thrown away.

In Brazil plants are already used to make fuel oil and no doubt when our oil reserves are depleted a time will come when unconquerable will produce our petrol.

Meanwhile this is an industry which is definitely here to stay. No doubt some of the minnows will find the going tough if their products do not come along fast enough to pay the heavy research bills.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

LECTURER IN LAW
Applications are invited for a lectureship in the School of Law, from 1st October, 1986, or by arrangement.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM
Teaching Fellowship in the Department of Theoretical Mechanics
Applications are invited for the above appointment. Candidates should be qualified in a branch of mathematics which has some relevance to engineering.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS
Department of Colour Chemistry and Dyeing
Chair of Colour Chemistry and Dyeing
Applications are invited for the Chair of Colour Chemistry and Dyeing.

Summer Courses

SUMMER SCHOOL
Intensive tuition in small groups for children sitting entrance examinations to independent schools.

SUMMER TUTORIALS
by first rate teachers for 5-8 year olds. 21 July - 15 August in W10.

Posts

FINLAND
Infant school teacher for Finnish children aged 3-7 at the English Play School of Mantta and Viipula.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS
DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY
COMPUTING ASSISTANT
Applications are invited for the above post for work on a project to prepare computer programs which simulate practical procedures in Biochemistry.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM
CHAIR IN PRIMARY EDUCATION
Applications are invited for a new CHAIR IN PRIMARY EDUCATION from candidates whose interest will enable them to provide academic and professional leadership in all courses in Primary Education in the University.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SWANSEA
Senior Research Assistant
Applications are invited for a vacancy of Postdoctoral Senior Research Assistant in the Department of Mechanical Engineering to work with Professor R. Parker and Dr S. Stoneham on a joint SERC/Rolls Royce project investigating blade vibration due to acoustic waves in axial-flow compressors.

UNIVERSITY OF ST ANDREWS
Department of Economics
Lectureship in Management Studies
Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Management Studies from candidates with a special interest in the field of Organisational Behaviour and Design.

HEREFORD CATHEDRAL SCHOOL
HEAD
Applications are invited for the Headship of Hereford Cathedral School from 1st September 1987.

MICKLEFIELD SCHOOL, SEAFORD
HEAD
The Governors invite applications for the post of Head from 1st September 1987, following the retirement of Mrs M. M. Payton.

THE CITY UNIVERSITY
ASSISTANT REGISTRAR
Applications are invited from good honours graduates with experience of administration, preferably in a university.

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS SCIENCE RESEARCH
ASSOCIATE/FELLOW IN HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY
Applications from post graduates or those with post-doctoral experience in physiology are invited for the above post in the Department of Physical Education and Sports Science (tenable for 3 years).

INSTITUTE FOR RETAIL STUDIES
Department of Business Studies
University of Stirling
Applications are invited for the post of MANAGER of the Distributive Trades Technology Advisory Centre

University of London
READERSHIP IN CLINICAL NEUROLOGY AT THE INSTITUTE OF NEUROLOGY
The Senate invite applications for the above Readership which will become vacant on 1 October 1987.

University of London
THE PRICE WATERHOUSE CHAIR OF INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS TAXATION AT QUEEN MARY COLLEGE
The Senate invite applications for the above newly established Chair. Applications (10 copies) should be submitted to the Academic Registrar (T), University of London.

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BURSAR
Applications are invited for this post for December 1986 or January 1987. St Bees is an independent, co-educational H.M.C. school.

CHRIST COLLEGE, BRECON
(HMC Boarding: 300 boys 11-18, 6th form girls)
BURSAR
Applications are invited for the above post which will fall vacant on 1st November 1986. Further particulars of the College and details of the appointment may be obtained from the Registrar, Christ College, Brecon, Powys, LD3 8AG.

Posts

The Public Authority for Applied Education and Training (P.A.A.E.T.) in Kuwait advertises for the following Training Staff for the Academic year 1986/1987:

- 1) Electricity and Electronics Instructor
Requirement: M.Sc. / B.Sc. Electronics or Electrical Engineering.
2) T.V. & Broadcasting Instructor
Requirement: M.Sc. / B.Sc. in Communications Engineering.

Salary and Other Benefits:

- \* The salary for beginning Instructor is between 490 and 675 K.D. (\$1470 to \$2025) per month/M.S. (\$1530 - \$2200).
\* A Housing Allowance of 250 to 350 K.D. (\$750 - \$1050) will be granted according to marital status.

- General Information:
1. The application must be addressed to the Director General of the Authority, accompanied by copies of the following non-returnable documents:
i. Diplomas, Certificates
ii. Experience Certificates
iii. One personal photo

The Director General
The Public Authority for Applied Education & Training
Department of Institutes and Centers Affairs
P.O. Box 23167 Safat 13092
State of Kuwait.

ASSISTANT MATRON (Residential)
Opportunity for young person to work with children in interesting boarding school.
Send curriculum vitae and educational experience.
Phone for details to:
St. Christopher's School, Leitchworth (0462 679301)

MICROELECTRONICS EDUCATION SUPPORT UNIT
APPOINTMENT OF TWO DEPUTY DIRECTORS

The Chairman of the Management Board of the Unit, Mr MG Nichol, invites applications for two posts of Deputy Director, who will be required to take up their duties as soon as possible.

The Unit will support the local education authorities and teacher training establishments of England, Wales and Northern Ireland in the task of integrating and developing new technology in schools. It will provide a central source of information, train the trainers, develop curriculum materials and support work on new technology in special education.

Both Deputy Directors will be required to assist the Director in the setting up and running of the activities of the Unit. They will both be involved in in-service activities and in setting up support for in-service and pre-service trainers.

The Unit is being established in the Science Park of the University of Warwick. Salary will be on a scale related to Southbury grades 10-11 with Teachers' or Local Government Superannuation.

HEADSHIP of ST. CHRISTOPHER'S SCHOOL (Member of I.A.P.S.)

The School invites applications for the post of Resident Head which will become vacant on the retirement of the present Head in December 1986.

The School, founded in 1930 and an Educational Trust since 1959, is an Independent Preparatory Boarding and Day School for Girls. There are approximately 100 boarders and 50 day-girls, between the ages of 5 and 13.

THE CANNING SCHOOL

We are expanding and are looking for people to join us as trainers. We need graduates aged between 25 and 35 with direct commercial/industrial experience. We want good communicators who can take responsibility for and animate small groups.

Anna Staunton
THE CANNING SCHOOL
88 Earls Court Road, London, W8 6EG.

THE CENTRE FOR BRITISH TEACHERS
PROJECT DIRECTOR MALAYSIA

Applications are invited as soon as possible from Headmasters or Senior Housemasters for the above post. The Project Director is responsible for more than 100 British teachers on the 'A' Level programme in Government Residential Schools throughout Malaysia under the Centre's contract with the Malaysian Ministry of Education.

The General Manager
The Centre for British Teachers
Quality House
Chancery Lane
London WC2A 1HP







COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE July 6: Dr John Clayton had the honour of being received by the Queen at Windsor Castle this morning upon relinquishing his appointment as Ambassador to the Household at Windsor and to the Household of Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother at Royal Lodge.

KENSINGTON PALACE July 5: Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester, Colonel-in-Chief of the King's Own Scottish Borders, today accepted the Freedom of Etrick and Lauderdale on behalf of the Regiment at Scou Park, Galashiels.

YORK HOUSE ST JAMES'S PALACE July 5: The Duke of Kent, President of the All England Lawn Tennis Club, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, was present this afternoon at the Championship Meeting at Wimbledon and for the presentation of the challenge trophies to the winners.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE July 6: Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy this afternoon attended the Finals of the All England Lawn Tennis Club Championship Meeting at Wimbledon.

Birthdays today

Baroness Airey of Abingdon, 67; the Earl of Arnam, 41; Sir John G.N. Brown, 70; M. Pierre Cardin, 64; Mr Mark Carlisle, Q.C., 57; Lord Denham, 70; Mr Charles D. Evans, 58; Dr Rae Glicks, 87; Sir John Hedley Greenborough, 64; Rear-Admiral J.S. Grove, 59; Lieutenant-General Sir Ian Harris, 76; Mr Tony Jacklin, 42; Mr William Maclean, 56; Lord Maitland, 75; Mr Gian Carlo Menotti, 75; Mr Jon Perence, 67; Mr Philip Reeves, 55; the Hon Sir Steven Runciman, 83; Sir Kelvin Spencer, 88; Mr Ringo Starr, 46; Sir Adam Thomson, 60; Sir Richard Turnbull, 77; Admiral Sir Frank Twiss.

THE TIMES PO BOX 484, Virginia Street, London E1

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Clifford Longley Sexual symbolism at the altar

The sexual analogy for God's relationship with humanity - the central idea proposed by Cardinal Willebrands to the Archbishop of Canterbury in pressing his objections to women priests - is an awkward point for the church to negotiate. The trouble with male-female imagery in 1986 is that actual relationships between real men and real women have yet to settle in a new mould, and generalizations about them are unreliable.

Forthcoming marriages

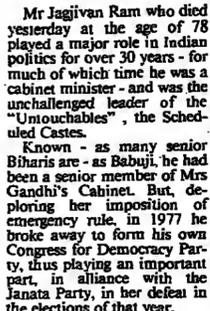
Mr C.R. Castellanos and Miss S.D. Stephens The engagement is announced between Carlos, son of Mr and Mrs R. Castellanos, of El Salvador, and Suzanne, daughter of Mr and Mrs Richard Stephens, of Redhill, Surrey (formerly of Kuwait and Abu Dhabi). The marriage will take place on August 16, in Mexico City.

Births, Marriages, Deaths and In Memoriam

YAN ZELDER - On July 4th to Emma Marie Zeller Jones and Nick. a son. MARRIAGES: MARRIAGE: RYSELL - On June 28th at St. Andrew's Church, City of London, the Rev. John Simpson officiated. GRANTHAM - GOLD - The marriage took place on Sunday, 20th June 1986, at St. Mary's Church, Bournemouth, between Mr Henry Albert Grantham and Miss Anne Barbara Gold.

OBITUARY MR JAGJIVAN RAM

Veteran leader of India's 'Untouchables'



Mr Jagjivan Ram who died yesterday at the age of 78 played a major role in Indian politics for over 30 years - for much of which time he was a cabinet minister - and was the unchallenged leader of the "Untouchables", the Scheduled Castes.

Known - as many senior Biharis are - as Babuji, he had been a senior member of Mrs Gandhi's Cabinet. But, deploring her imposition of emergency rule, in 1977 he broke away to form his own Congress for Democracy Party, thus playing an important part, in alliance with the Janata Party, in her defeat in the elections of that year.

After leaving university, Jagjivan Ram had become involved in the agricultural labour movement in Bihar and he was also associated with various branches of the trade union movement.

He first became a member of the All India Congress Committee - an important step in a political career - in 1940; the same year he was imprisoned by the British for his political activities and was released, to be locked up again in 1942 during the Congress Party's Quit India campaign.

His commitment to the national cause and his own growing national importance were recognized in 1946 when he represented the Scheduled Castes as their spokesman before the British Cabinet mission seeking a constitutional settlement, and it was in his home state of Bihar, that he built up the power base which was to make him an indispensable member of Indian Cabinets over the next three decades.

From September 1946 until his resignation in February 1977 - with a short break in 1962-63 - he was a minister in charge of a variety of major portfolios.

The break was as a result of the extraordinary political device known as the Kamaraj Plan when a number of ministers were induced to resign office in order to work for the party in the countryside.

This came to be regarded as a means of easing out certain unpopular figures but Jagjivan Ram was back in less than a year as Minister for Labour.

Professor Alan Gemmell, OBE, who died at his home on the Isle of Arran on July 5, at the age of 73, was Professor of Biology in the University of Keele from 1950 to 1977.

Employment and Rehabilitation. He went on to become, twice, Minister in the vital food and agriculture Ministry; he was also Railways Minister (a post in which he incurred some criticism for looking after his own community's interests somewhat overzealously) and perhaps surprisingly, he made an excellent impression as Defence Minister for four years.

He was generally well-regarded as an administrator, but he caused Mrs Gandhi some embarrassment in 1967 when it was disclosed by political opponents that he had not bothered to put in his income tax returns for some years. It was not a large sum that was involved, and the arrears were promptly paid, forgetfulness being advanced as the excuse.

He was a skilful politician, bland in style but tough, experienced and farsighted, and when Mrs Gandhi proclaimed her Emergency in 1975 rumours were rife that he was deeply upset.

Certainly he had been regarded as a possible replacement for her when it was considered likely that she would resign because of the Allahabad Court judgment against her for electoral offences.

What he did, in fact, was to bide his time until Mrs Gandhi decided to hold elections and he then resigned from her party and founded his own Congress for Democracy.

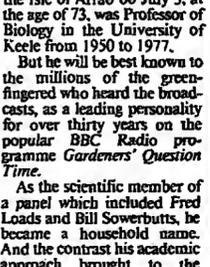
This formed an electoral alliance with the Janata Party, an amalgam of four opposition groups led by another old rival of Mrs Gandhi - the octogenarian, Mr. Morarji Desai. Jagjivan Ram made no secret of his dislike of Mrs Gandhi's authoritarian rule and the action of one so influential in deserting her side, played no small part in toppling her at the 1977 elections.

At first he declined office under Mr Desai, but subsequently changed his mind and was Defence Minister again from 1977 to 1979. After the collapse of the Janata coalition and Desai's resignation as leader of the party in opposition but resigned in 1980, after repeated splits in the party.

Subsequently he rejoined the Indian National Congress. He was married, in 1942, Janet Ada Boyd Duncanson. They had two sons.

He began to establish himself in the meat business during the difficult trading conditions of the late 1940s; first, with a small factory at Islington, then with a canning factory in the Channel Islands.

PROFESSOR ALAN GEMMELL



But he will be best known to the millions of the green-fingered who heard the broadcast, as a leading personality for over thirty years on the popular BBC Radio programme Gardeners' Question Time.

As the scientific member of the highly qualified biologist and the professional seedsman on the merits of magnesium versus farmyard muck, echoed on the platforms of many a village hall up and down the country, and the technicalness which time he took his Glasgow PhD.

From 1942 to 1944 he was a lecturer in Botany at Glasgow and had a year at the West Midland Forensic Science Laboratory as a biologist, before taking up an appointment as a lecturer in Botany at Manchester University, where he stayed for five years before joining the ranks of the founder-professors of the then University College of North Staffs, now Keele University.

Gardeners' Question Time began in 1947 and Gemmell joined it two years later, to complete a triumvirate of disputants which was to become familiar to every home where the soil and its productions are cherished.

MR GEORGE CLARFELT



He began to establish himself in the meat business during the difficult trading conditions of the late 1940s; first, with a small factory at Islington, then with a canning factory in the Channel Islands.

He went on to develop slaughterhouse installations in Ethiopia, partly with a view to export for processing in Gibraltar.

His farsightedness led him into providing butchery services for frozen food manufacturers and his company was among the first in the country to use a mechanical de-boner.

In recent years the company supported study into the use of video image analysis in the meat industry especially in assessing the fat content of meat.

Science report Magnesium heart link

Evidence that magnesium deficiency could be an important factor in some forms of heart condition has been produced by specialists in the United States.

They used a method of directly measuring magnesium in blood cells, known as atomic spectrophotometry, in tests on 103 patients in a coronary care unit in Los Angeles, and found that 53 per cent had abnormally low magnesium levels.

Parliament this week

Debate on the Bill to amend the law relating to the honours system, to be introduced by the Government on July 11.

Christening

The infant daughter of Mr and Mrs Jack Rayner was baptised Frances Rayner at St James's, Piccadilly, on Sunday, July 6.

Mr George Clarfelt, the founder and chairman of the Glengrove group and the youngest of three brothers in a family associated with the British meat industry over four generations, has died at the age of 62.

Mountbatten Training

The annual meeting of the Mountbatten Training Association will be held at Gyle House, Paisnisk, Gloucestershire, on July 16, at 11 am.

Appointments in the Forces

The Army: Colonel J. P. Cross, late RA, July 10. Colonel J. P. Cross, late RA, July 10.

IN MEMORIAM - PRIVATE

KENYON - Geoffrey Kenyon who died on 6th July 1983 is remembered with love and gratitude every day with love and gratitude.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS

MAYNARD - On July 2nd, 1986, John Maynard, 77, beloved husband of the late Mrs. Maynard, died on July 2nd, 1986.

Television Fearless Tubbis... Rock Rod Stewart Wembley Stadium... Celia Brav... Advertisement for various products and services.

THE ARTS

Opera: Paul Griffiths reviews Glyndebourne's Porgy and Bess
Something vital urgently said



Porgy (Willard White) discovers Bess has left him to go to New York

There can scarcely be before have been a Glyndebourne season of odder novelties. First there was the pocket *Bocovina*, and now *Porgy and Bess*, incongruities of style replacing those of size. It is not just that the opera's conductor Simon Rattle has pre-emptively pointed out, here we have characters with "plenty of nothing" singing to an audience with "plenty of plenty" - though that might be inclined to make the dinner interval a fraction penitential even without the dismal weather of Saturday night. No, the more worrying mismatch has more to do with colour than liquidity. On one level, *Porgy and Bess* is a princely gift to black culture from a composer who had drawn so much on that account: an opera for black singers, returning to them the blues, jazz and spirituals on which Gershwin had creatively feasted, and perhaps in the island scene going further, restoring an important source of black American music in the drumming of Africa. But the collaborative nature of the work is repeatedly subject to question when there is such a clear division within it between the white characters who speak and the black who sing. This implicitly sets a gap between a predominantly white audience and the cast, and makes it hard to find the correct response to what is a magnificently alive show: a response that is not patronizing, nor neglectful of the issues that are at the heart of the work. For, if *Porgy* is about problems of sympathetic understanding between audience and cast, it is also about similar problems on the part of the characters with relation to each other and indeed to themselves. Those problems come from the task Gershwin had set himself. To the extent that he was still essentially a song-writer, his characters express themselves most fully in songs: Clara's "Summertime", the love duet for the central couple ("Bess, you is my woman"), Sportin' Life's "I ain't necessarily so" and so on. But since opera demands also dialogues and transitions, these song-founded characters have to come to terms with other kinds of music, and much of the pathos of the piece arises from their attempts to break through the limits of regular song phraseology, or to impose those limits in an effort to contain and so comprehend a more complex world. The scene on the island between Crown and Bess, for instance, gains its high force from this tension. So it seemed, at any rate, on Saturday, given two excellent interpreters of these roles: Gregg Baker looks and sounds splendid as the Drum Major of this *Porgy*, and Cynthia Haymon's slightly smoky delivery allows Bess to be touching without one forgetting she is also strong enough to be a whore. Also excellent at this point, and indeed throughout the evening, was Mr Rattle's direction of the London Philharmonic Orchestra. This is music he quite clearly loves to play, but he keeps his eyes wide open while he enjoys it: there is a keen precision at first speeds, a close care for rhythmic detail and a sumptuous spreading of the treats in the orchestration. And this quite outstanding musical performance is joined by a production, from Trevor Nunn, that offers teeming life in the clapped-out clapperboard corner of Catfish Row that John Gunter's set brings to the stage. Ladders and balconies open out a vertical dimension, but there is still remarkably little space for such an abundance of always painful movement and business (the fight between Crown and Robbins rather stands out in a context of this vibrant lifelessness). Mr Nunn also hits the spot when the stage is relatively quiet, as at the end of the scene between Sportin' Life and Bess, where the wide boy lounges at the back smoking in wait while she walks slowly towards her hut, evidently thinking the full-blown fantasy on his music that we hear from the pit. Sportin' Life is acted without undue exaggeration and sung with ringing confidence by Damon Evans. Among others in the cast, Harolyn Blackwell has a particular clarity and leanness as Clara, contrasting with the richer, warmer, deeply appealing Serena of Cynthia Clarey. Bruce Hubbard sings and acts a nobly attractive Jake, while Willard White's more constrained style fits him for Porgy's wide range of expression, from nonchalance to anger or incomprehension. He, and indeed the whole production, convinces one this opera has something vital it wants to say.

Television
Fearless rubbish

"Can you believe this rubbish?" demanded Elton John from beneath a palm tree in Nice. He was giving an interview in *Euro Tube* (Channel 4, Saturday), a rock extravaganza which was broadcast live throughout the continent. Fortunately the programme did not venture into what passes for popular music beyond Oasis: instead Max Headroom displayed an unmissable gift for languages and odd Dutch subtitles popped up to alert the unwary to the innuendo of Rod Stewart or Signe Signe Sponnik. As rubbish goes, John's interview was free, frank and fearless; he sang a few of the jolly anti-gay football chants heard on the terraces after he became a director at Watford. The dancer and choreographer Tom Jobe, the subject of *Dancemakers* (BBC2, Sunday), suffered no such embarrassment in his career, although his account of his days as a word-processor operator in a Wall Street bank caught the imagination. Jobe's charm, Norman Rockwell meets *La Cage aux folles*, evidently won over the studioed shies even when he was as yet unknown. *Dancemakers* is a short series showcasing contemporary choreographers. It has a slightly defensive edge, as if deep down in doubt that its subjects merit so much attention, and this makes it difficult for the interviews to be anything but excessively respectful. Jobe described how the inspiration for his piece *Rite Electric* came to him in a gay club after he had dropped in for a quiet beer to recover from the thrills of roaring around on roller skates at 40 mph in *Starlight Express*. Like *Rite Electric's* prowling leather queens, some stereotypes have far too much territory in the public imagination to be confined to their original scenario. Long John Silver is one of these, and the only surprise about the epic opening in *Long John Silver's Return to Treasure Island* (ITV, Saturday) is that no one has launched this splendid vessel before. The story was told in full-blooded swashbuckling style with Brian Blessed in the title role stumping around roaring "Har-Har!" as if Tony Hancock's spoof had never been screened. The action included mutiny, piracy, treacherous Spaniards, the clash of cutlasses, the roar of cannon and a saucy jade who flogged around in her canopied casting languishing glances at young Jim Hawkins, now portrayed as an apprentice sugar-planter. The *World About Us* (BBC2, Sunday) had an equally promising subject in the history of women of the American West, but surprisingly failed to create a thrilling spectacle of rodeo girls and frontier women. There was evidence of an immature feminine consciousness at work and the programme finally became side-tracked by the question of why anyone would want to spend Saturday afternoon sustaining multiple fractures by falling off mad-dened livestock. Celia Brayfield

Cheltenham Festival

BBCPO/Hoddinott/Klee
Town Hall/Radio 3

Later in this year's Cheltenham Festival much feting of present-day Californian composers is planned. For this opening concert, however, the festival looked only slightly to the west, commissioning a new work from the prolific Welshman Alun Hoddinott. He suggests that his Triple Concerto is "chamber music on a large canvas". Well, it certainly has a large, late-romantic canvas. The orchestra is big, and Hoddinott is not one to have players sitting around idly. Themes, counter-subjects, decorative passage-work, thick choral underlays: it all seems to be happening all the time. Then there is Hoddinott's characteristically enthusiastic concerto for

"colour". There can be few pieces which conduct quite such a comprehensive guided tour of the percussion department in so short a period. Elsewhere, though, too much seemed indistinct and anonymous. Possibly the Radio 3 engineers obtained greater clarity for armarial listeners. But with the composer conducting, one can only assume that what we heard in the hall was the authorized version. Bernhard Klee conducted the rest of the programme, making fine work of Weber's *Der Freischütz* overture and Bruckner's Ninth Symphony. The ensemble was sometimes slack, but Klee's broad gestures epitomized his spacious, sonorous approach. The BBC Philharmonic strings gained confidence and tonal lustre as the symphony progressed, and the brass sound never slid into harshness, even when delivering the Adagio's climaxes with a fervour that could probably be felt in Gloucester. Richard Morrison

Theatre

Outside Broadcast
Birmingham Rep

Fictional works concerning the early days of television are calculated to mine our reserves of nostalgia for innocence (or at least naivety) lost. In paying tribute to this conventional perspective, Peter Woodward's farcical comedy admits the subsidiary convention of actors playing actors in the grand tradition of "Carry On"-style incompetence. The result is laboured, costive and tacky round the edges. Mr Woodward also follows the well-beaten route of spending the first half erecting monolithic signposts to advertise exactly what will happen if things go wrong with the titular project, and the second half showing precisely those things going wrong. In the pioneering days of 1953 a "dark" provincial theatre has been co-opted for the purpose of a live transmission of Shakespeare. An egotistical old actor-manager (David Tomlinson) has been invited to give an extract from *Julius Caesar*; despising the usurping new medium of television, he has elected to give *Titus Andronicus* instead; and, jealous of another player's popularity, he has deliberately dispatched him to Halifax. The broadcast is to be directed by a miming, explosive, failed actor in a swede-coloured toupee (Robert Longden) - assisted by a squirming bespectacled deb (Lia Williams) - and is to be presented by a Rank Charm School gorgon (Julia Goodman) who has just been aimed out of *The Woodentops*. Only one camera arrives at the theatre. The howling old ham "prepares" for a hip-flask. One of his diminished company has a debilitating fit at the sight of stage blood. A rogue tap in the washroom drenches everyone who comes within range of it. And so on. Mr Tomlinson is well enough cast as the grouchy old grandee, but his woefully unfocused character presents him with an obstacle-course of disparate failings through which to pick his way. This strenuous overloading of the script's circuits is complemented by a very curious miscalculation about the corollary idea that, since modern audiences have the choice between television and live theatre, they will respond to oblique compliments for having chosen the latter. "But what if this is all rubbish?" wails the director. "They'll never notice" growls the ham. The largely elderly audience in my section of the house (who, since Roger Smith's production is halfway through its run, may be taken as representative) greeted this arch sally with resounding silence. The joke had arrived a good 30 years too late. Martin Cropper

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London concerts

Generous sense of occasion

Philharmonia/
Maazel
Alburt Hall/Radio 3

It was, as speech, programme-note and the presence of Princess Alexandra all impressed upon us, a Very Special Occasion. Verdi's Requiem was chosen for a fundraising gala concert to launch the 175th season of the Royal Philharmonic Society, whose history is rich in valuable commissions, performances and awards to young artists and composers. Lorin Maazel, high master of musical happenings, went all out to create a sense of occasion equal to that when Verdi himself first conducted the work at the Albert Hall in 1875. He did it first by playing with the acoustic we saw the baton long before we heard the opening notes, and the cellos were quietened from the second they had begun. Then he did it by using his space so that the last trump of the "Tuba mirum" really did sound as if from the round earth's imagined corners. And he also did it by insisting on meticulous clarity from the Philharmonia, who played for him like the old friends they are, and from the London Philharmonic and London Symphony choirs and the Royal Choral Society. It was less happy with the effect of his over-generous, at times gratuitous, drawing back of tempo, and the lack of finer, subtler points. The quiet, unaccompanied "Pie Jesu" quartet, and the whispered choral "Libera me" were overproduced, anything but invocatory. The soloists, though, were the real happening. There is nothing like a Georgian bass to conjure up the death-head in "Mors stupebit"; and, with his dark vowels and rolling "fs", Paata Burchuladze's "Quam olim Abraham" stretched back generations. Lucia Valentini-Terrani took all the time generously apportioned to her by Maazel for a profoundly expressive performance. And it was, for once, a pleasure to hear Verdi's soprano and tenor writing gilded so effortlessly and intelligently by Carol Vaness and Francisco Araiza. Hilary Finch

1875. He did it first by playing with the acoustic we saw the baton long before we heard the opening notes, and the cellos were quietened from the second they had begun. Then he did it by using his space so that the last trump of the "Tuba mirum" really did sound as if from the round earth's imagined corners. And he also did it by insisting on meticulous clarity from the Philharmonia, who played for him like the old friends they are, and from the London Philharmonic and London Symphony choirs and the Royal Choral Society. It was less happy with the effect of his over-generous, at times gratuitous, drawing back of tempo, and the lack of finer, subtler points. The quiet, unaccompanied "Pie Jesu" quartet, and the whispered choral "Libera me" were overproduced, anything but invocatory. The soloists, though, were the real happening. There is nothing like a Georgian bass to conjure up the death-head in "Mors stupebit"; and, with his dark vowels and rolling "fs", Paata Burchuladze's "Quam olim Abraham" stretched back generations. Lucia Valentini-Terrani took all the time generously apportioned to her by Maazel for a profoundly expressive performance. And it was, for once, a pleasure to hear Verdi's soprano and tenor writing gilded so effortlessly and intelligently by Carol Vaness and Francisco Araiza. Hilary Finch

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London debuts

Darka Mitrojevic, a Yugoslav violinist, is what you might call a competent artist. He still has much to learn, though, about the nature of a work as momentous as Brahms's D minor Violin Sonata. Here he slipped too coolly, for example, into an over-fast tempo for the opening Allegro and, while dramatic gesture was not entirely absent, that which there was did nothing to convince one that the performance came from a deep understanding. His pianist, Ivana Milojevic, was similarly found wanting. The pianist Richard Shepherd played with the sort of confidence one wishes more debutants could muster. His opening gambit, the miraculous Prelude and triple Fugue in F sharp minor from Book Two of Bach's 48 Preludes and Fugues, at once showed him to be a cool and meticulous artist, as in his more athletic way, did Haydn's B flat Sonata, Hob XVI:41. And, if one might have been lulled into thinking that the crisp and emotionally rather detached playing exhibited in these works was to be the order of the evening, such notions were dramatically dispelled by his playing of Tchaikovsky's Theme and Variations, Op 19 No 6, and by Liszt's first *Mephisto Waltz*. This was dashing artistry; moreover, neither work did Shepherd allow himself an ugly sound while under pressure. Stephen Pettitt

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Rock

Rod Stewart
Wembley Stadium

Never having seen Rod Stewart in performance before, I was struck by how instantly familiar his show seemed. As he booted the first of many footballs into the crowd, the band locked into an efficient chug that turned out to be "Hotlegs". It is curious that the same R'n'B formula, the staple of the small-time bar-band, should work to such effect on an audience of these vast proportions, that "Sweet Little Rock 'n' Roller" set them dancing in the aisles and Stewart's microphone-stand described unlikely arcs in the area around his head. But, despite such touchstones from his days as a serious blues-rock vocalist, Stewart's rise to the status of international institution has exacted a heavy cost on his music. His interpretations of songs like Robert Palmer's "Some Guys Have All the Luck" and Otis Redding's "Dock of the Bay" succeeded in ironing out all the idiosyncrasies of the originals, transforming them into a mogenous pop song in a process redolent of that employed by Pat Boone, who used to vandalize numbers like "Tutti Frutti" for use in his mainstream repertoire. The distinctive croaking voice that gained Stewart a vast audience in the Seventies has long deserted him and a medley of "You Wear It Well" and "Maggie May" left him particularly exposed to the charge that he cannot sing as well as he used to. But he is still a remarkably energetic and glib performer with a huge reservoir of hits at his disposal. "You're In My Heart", "Tonight's the Night" and "Sailing" prompted hale singalongs and much homage in the form of that witless and "You", "Twistin' the Night Away" and "Stay With Me". Some memories are best left as just that. David Sinclair



Rod Stewart: institutionalized at a heavy cost

Beat Farmers
Mean Fiddler

With a new guitarist, Joey Harris, replacing Buddy Blue, and the ink drying on their first recording contract with a major label, MCA, the Beat Farmers from San Diego hew into town for a single Independence Day gig en route to concerts in Europe. The changes in line-up and status have served to sharpen the performance of a band with the keenest rock 'n' roll edge I have heard in the last two years. The four Farmers played with an exuberance matched not only by their musical skills but also by the strength of their material. Rolle Dexter, sporting a huge tattoo on his right arm and a glove gaffered on at the wrist, hammered away at his low-slung bass with furious punky conviction, while the curly Country Dick Montana sat imperturbably behind his drum-kit, his black cowboy hat fixed on his head throughout the sweltering event. At the front Jerry Raney, in his regulation rock-star sunglasses, and Joey Harris, who really does look like a farmer, shared the guitar playing and singing, though Raney has now emerged as the most authoritative and charismatic member of this group of evenly distributed talents. It was Raney who led them through the tense swarp R'n'B of "Riverside", with its stark contrast in volume and dynamics, and who commanded attention during the close harmonies and racing, jangling guitar chords of the smooth "Biggest Stone". But Harris took the lead vocals for a raging version of Neil Young's "Powderfinger" and he also sang Tom Waits's delicate love-song "Rosie" in a yearning, tremulous voice. Both Harris's and Raney's guitar work throughout represented the very best of energetic, accurate roots-rock playing. The comic buffoonery of Country Dick, who sang a selection of vaudeville "cowboy" songs, his bottle of beer slushing carelessly over the front rows, added a final contrasting ingredient of humour to a glorious show that covered all the bases with passion, wit and grace. D.S.

Bracknell Festival
South Hill Park

The best sub-plot at this year's Bracknell Festival turned out to involve the sequential appearances on Saturday afternoon of Doo Cherry and Bobby Bradford, two trumpeters whose names are inextricably linked with the historic experiments of Ornette Coleman in the late Fifties and early Sixties. Bradford, the lesser-known of the two, appeared with Freebop, a 12-piece band convened by the British drummer John Stevens. Content to play a cooperative role, the visitor's most striking playing came during a telepathic unaccompanied duet with the alto saxophone of Peter King. Freebop also offered a rare opportunity to hear the saxo-

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I Commedianti
Charleston Manor

Just 10 minutes down the railway line from the stop for Glyndebourne is another country house, with more roses and sweet peas, and more opera. On Saturday night the 15th-century (the barn of Charleston Manor, near Polegate, was host to I Commedianti), a six-months-old touring company, presenting the first fruits of an intensive period of study under the Italian buffo bass Federico Davia. The skills the young professional singers learn are grounded in the *commedia dell'arte*, their performance grows out of it just as Italian comic opera assimilated and transmuted its techniques. And a good injection of those techniques, and the directorial eye for detail they require, are just what Pergolesi's *Lo sceriffo padovano* needs. Originally intended as an intermezzo in a larger opera, it now frequently finds itself elevated to primary festival status. The guardian Uberto (David Himmelfarb), his amorous young servant Scarpina (Anne Aldridge) and the mule Vespono (Guy Callan) have still not shaken off their *commedia dell'arte* moxie; it is through Pantalone, Columbine and Brighella that they draw their breath, and the effect that such minutely studied body-language has on their musical performance is revelatory. Every gesture - and the feet were as eloquent as their hands and heads - reflected the deft pacing and comic timing of Pergolesi's tricky parlando recitative. As in the original performance, a string quartet and harpsichord continuo accompanied, cunningly silhouetted behind a lace backdrop curtain. With a 30-strong orchestra of young professional players, conducted by Adalberto Tomini, and with a stage bursting with geraniums and vivid tricolour costumes, Donizetti's delightful miniature, *Rita*, was undoubtedly the success of the evening. Although less gripping as a piece of historical reconstruction, it was characterized by enough bold, musically-attuned business and stylistic flair to auger well for the troupe's



PSA 'will split by victory'

By a Staff Reporter... general secretary of the PSA...

icht blows up

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FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

US NOTEBOOK

Indicators point to a paralysis of growth

From Maxwell Newton New York

Economic policy making in the United States is close to paralysis, as the evidence of economic stagnation and approaching recession spreads.

Two indicators summarize the developments in thinking over the past month. First, the 30-year 7 1/2 US bond has risen from \$93.375 on June 2 to \$101 on June 3 in New York - a rise of 8.2 per cent, which has driven the yield on this longest bond down to 7.15 per cent.

Secondly, the dollar has suffered a heavy loss against the yen, with the September contract falling from 175 yen on June 2, to 160 yen on July 3, a drop of 8.5 per cent in a month.

The dollar loss in the past month has been indicative of a growing suspicion over the currency. The nightmare for the Americans is a mass desertion of the dollar for the yen.

The idea of the yen moving to par with the dollar is no longer thought to be outlandish, as the American economy struggles with depression, massive debt in relation to income and rapidly escalating external debt, at the rate of \$150 billion (\$97 billion) a year.

This combination of dollar weakness and domestic spreading recession has paralysed Federal Reserve policy, shown in the rigidity of the Federal funds rate, while so many other rates have fallen.

On June 2 funds were trading at 6 1/2%. On July 3 they were at 6%. They have been unresponsive to the fall in market rates, particularly the short T-Bill yields.

Mr Paul Volcker appears more concerned about a run on the dollar than he is about the prospect of domestic recession. The announcement by Mr Beryl Sprinkel, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers last week that he had renounced monetarism and that "Does not know where we are going" was long expected.

Mr Sprinkel has now admitted that a whole range of advice on monetary expansion to the president was wrong.

Now the Administration is trying to recover the ground lost during the last year of misinformation, during which the "consensus" and the Council of Economic Advisers have erroneously advised the president that a strong economic recovery would occur in time for the crucial Senate elections this year.

In the bond markets, a reduction of the discount rate to 6 per cent from 6 1/2 is built into the price structure. Over the weekend the 7 1/2 per cent 30-year bond surged to 101 1/2 in Tokyo.

Far more is needed to save the US economy from a damaging recession and a financial collapse, based on the inability of corporate America to service the huge debt structure that has been constructed since 1980. A funds rate of 5 per cent or less is required.

At the Treasury, Mr James Baker is now trying to evolve a worldwide currency framework similar to the European Monetary System, permitting only limited and infrequent currency adjustments.

As things stand, however, he may be overwhelmed by the urgency of dealing with the combination of a recession in the US and a run on the dollar.

RESULTS

TODAY - Interims: County Properties Group, Fleming Claverhouse Investment Trust, Glass Glover Group, Securigard Group, Finalists: Carlo Engineering, Electronic Rentals Group, Platon International, Vinten Group.

TOMORROW - Interims: Domino Printing Sciences, Fleming Overseas Investment Trust, Granada Group, Finalists: British Building and Engineering Appliances, Hogg Robinson Group, Stroud Riley Drummond, Toothill, Toplex.

WEDNESDAY - Interims: Associated Newspaper Holdings, City Ste Estates, M & G Dual Trust, Micro Systems Group, Southern Business Group, Finalists: Birmingham Mint Group.

THURSDAY - Interims: Alexander Holdings, Birmid Qualcast, Daily Mail and General Trust, Egerton Trust, Fleming Far Eastern Investment Trust, Tribune Investment Trust, Finalists: Batleys, Jones Stroud (Holdings).

Mounting speculation of Pearson break-up bid

By Alison Eadie

Speculation was growing over the weekend that Quadrax Securities, a small private investment banking group which owns the moneybroker RP Martin, would put together a consortium bid for Pearson, the merchant banking and publishing conglomerate.

Quadrax, headed by Mr Gary Klesch, an American, is understood to want to break up Pearson into its constituent parts, which Mr Klesch believes are worth more than the sum of the whole.

The Pearson empire owns Lazard Brothers, the merchant bank, the Financial Times and The Economist papers, Penguin, Longman and Westminster publishers, Royal Doulton china, Goldcrest, the film company, Yorkshire TV and Chateau Latour, the French vineyard.

Quadrax's plan, code name Project Alphabet, envisages involving five investors to commit £100 million to £125 million to a new company, Pearson Acquisitions Company, to make a highly geared bid pitched at around £1.25 billion, or 665p a share.

If successful, Quadrax would then dispose of the parts of Pearson through asset sales, management buyouts and flotations both here and in the United States.

Speculation about a break-up bid for Pearson has been rife for several months, causing Pearson shares to rise steadily from under 400p in January to 603p on Friday.

The Pearson board, under the chairmanship of Lord Blakenham, is expected to put up a fierce resistance. The Cowdry family is thought to control 20 to 25 per cent of the shares.

Project Alphabet has targeted Lazard Brothers as one of the first assets to be sold for a possible £200 million to £325 million. Lazard Freres, the New York investment bank, has first right of refusal.

The newspaper and publishing business could be worth up to £700 million, according to Quadrax's estimates. Royal Doulton has been valued at about £275 million.

Mr Klesch plans either to float it in London or New York or possibly to sell it to the London International Group run by another American, Mr Alan Woltz, LIG, which already owns Royal Worcester, had its bid for Wedgwood referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission last month.

Any sale of Royal Doulton to LIG could therefore expect to receive similar scrutiny from the Monopolies Commission.

A further brake on Mr Klesch's plan could be the Independent Broadcasting Authority. It intervened to prevent The Rank Organisation from bidding for Granada because of the Granada TV franchise. Yorkshire TV could be expected to be similarly protected.

The proposed bid would be similar in style to the smaller and unsuccessful bid earlier this year by Demerger Corporation for Exel, the publishing and information services group.

Demerger again proposed breaking up Exel because it believed the individual parts would be worth more than the group was capitalized at on the stock market.

It is not clear what level of support, if any, Mr Klesch has from the Monopolies Commission.

Forte set for £200m Imps deal

By Cliff Feltham

Mr Rocco Forte, heir to the Trusthouse Forte hotel empire, looks set to pull off his first major deal since taking over as chief executive by agreeing to pay about £200 million to Hanson Trust for a clutch of the Imperial Group's hotel, restaurant and office interests.

Meetings have taken place between Mr Forte and Lord Hanson, it is understood, and a deal appears imminent.

Mr Forte was abroad yesterday and was not available for comment, but the official company line is that no agreement has been reached.

However, sources close to the company say the two businesses would fit well and unless THF is outbid or there is an unexpected hitch the deal could be concluded within the next couple of weeks.

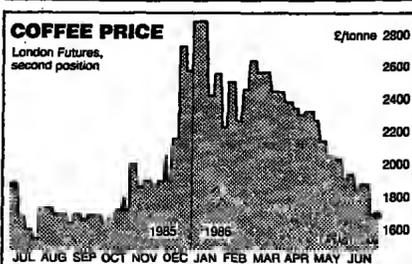
The package takes in a chain of 29 Anchor Hotels, 61 Happy Eater roadside restaurants, and the Welcome Break motorway outlets.

Over the past few years THF has been noted more as a seller than a buyer, unloading a number of peripheral interests in travel and publishing.

Observers pointed out that the Happy Eater chain would fit snugly into THF's own Little Chef operation, the Welcome Break outlets would be compatible with its own motorway service stations, while the hotels would fill in the gaps in its own country-wide chain.

Hanson Trust shares had risen in the stock market on Friday on speculation that it was coming close to starting to break up the Imperial Group which it won after a fierce £2.4 billion takeover battle with United Biscuits.

The real interest is likely to be the future of the Courage brewing business with speculation that the asking price could be in the region of £1 billion.



Coffee prices sink as talks falter

By Richard Lander

Discussions among the world's leading coffee producing and importing countries on the possible reintroduction of export quotas have done little to boost sentiment in the coffee world.

Indeed, as the members of the International Coffee Organization (ICO) met to London last week, futures prices on the London Commodity Exchange sank to their lowest levels for nine months.

The ICO members addressed themselves to a number of quota-related problems at their week-long meeting but came to few conclusive decisions.

ICO sources said it was decided that the organization's board should reconvene as soon as it became apparent that the average daily ICO price was about to breach the 134.55 cent per lb mark at which quotas are triggered. The average now stands near 147 cents.

Quotas were suspended in February after last year's severe drought in Brazil led to a sharp rally in prices. However, rates have fallen steadily over the past four months, with sentiment undermined in recent weeks by the mildness of the present Brazilian winter which should considerably boost next year's crop.

The meeting also discussed changes to the way quotas are handled in the two-month transitional period after they are triggered, although the sources said European Economic Community delegates wanted to take these proposals back to their governments before taking them further.

The far thornier question of a redistribution of coffee quotas from October was also broached, although discussions made little progress apparently.

While European roasters and traders have criticized the present quota distribution system which, they say, reflects neither availability in exporting countries nor the preferences of consumers, Brazil has already given notice that it will not accept a cut in its present 30 per cent share of total quotas.

The matter is up for further discussion at the ICO's main annual session in September.

None of this did much to impress the futures markets, where traders say that the introduction of quotas would do little to alter sentiment.

A limp price rally at the start of the week was soon wiped out, and September futures ended £51 a tonne lower at £1,643, barely half the level at the start of the year.

Few firms apply for top honour

By Our Industrial Correspondent

The number of enterprises bidding for the Confederation of British Industry's company of the year title has fallen by half, despite strenuous efforts by Britain's industrial institutions to promote 1986 as Industry Year.

Last year, more than 3,000 companies competed for the honour, with Mr Richard Branson's Virgin Group emerging as the winner. But only 1,500 have applied to be considered for the 1986 award.

The title will go to the company which is considered to have made the most significant contribution to the creation of wealth and jobs in Britain during Industry Year. Applicants must have a turnover of at least £5 million a year. Previous winners have included Barratt Developments, J. Sainsbury, Racal, S R Cent and Applied Computer Techniques.

The CBI stressed today that it was still seeking entries from British companies with "an outstanding record of achievement". The deadline for entries is July 31.

Mr David Nickson, the CBI president, said: "Companies will be judged not only on their economic contribution but also on enterprise in the design, manufacture and marketing of their products or services."

Out of the total, about 50 applicants are selected for thorough assessment. Of these, six are finally investigated by officials of the Management College, Henley.

This year's award will be presented by Mr Norman Tebbit, chairman of the Conservative Party, at a lunch in London in October in aid of the Royal Society for Mentally Handicapped Children and Adults (Mencap).

Management survey highlights shortcomings of UK industry

By Edward Townsend Industrial Correspondent

British manufacturing industry's most pressing need is simply to make better products, according to a survey of directors and senior managers published today.

Half of all the senior and middle managers questioned said that product improvement was the priority for change, followed by training and development of management skills.

The survey, conducted by Market and Opinion Research International (MORI) for the consultancy firm Ingersoll Engineers, underlines the differences in industry between middle and senior managers.

Middle managers tend to agree with their senior colleagues that changes are needed in terms of product improvement, management training, use of information technology and application of advanced manufacturing technology.

But middle managers are less likely to agree with their bosses that changes are needed in management structure and organization, competitors' activity and supervisor training.

MORI conducted 300 interviews, mostly of managing directors, chief executives, sales and marketing executives, finance directors, production and technical managers and personnel managers.

Middle managers, a job for which there is no universal definition, were regarded as people two levels below the board.

The survey was designed to discover British management's attitude towards

OBSTACLES TO CHANGE

Which of these do you think provide the greatest obstacles in your company bringing about the kinds of changes needed for it to be successful in the future?

	Senior managers (155)	Middle managers (145)	% of middle managers in same company agreeing with senior managers
Unwillingness of middle management to change	40	39	47
Unwillingness of work force to accept change	32	41	62
Lack of marketing skills	30	28	42
Lack of technical skills on shop floor	30	26	32
Lack of technological know-how among top management	28	26	31
Lack of financial resources	20	27	44
Unwillingness of top management to take risks	17	26	27
Lack of access to key markets	15	23	32
No opinion	9	11	

change, and it is clear that in the last two or three years both senior and middle managers are agreed that the greatest change has occurred in product improvements, use of information technology, management structure and organization, competing activities, attitudes of top management and manufacturing practices.

On the leadership front, in companies where the top directors express belief that they have undergone considerable change, a greater proportion of their middle managers agree.

MORI says: "Companies with higher growth and profit records over the last five years were more likely to have undergone a great deal of change in information technology, and higher growth was also correlated with more training of managers, supervisors and operators."

"Low growth and profit were more often associated with changes in industrial relations practices."

On the surface, says MORI, senior and middle managers in manufacturing industry appear to agree on the main obstacles to success. These are seen as unwillingness of middle management to accept change (40 per cent of senior managers, 39 per cent of middle managers) unwillingness of workers to accept change (32 per cent and 41 per cent) and lack of marketing skills (30 per cent and 28 per cent).

It adds: "Underneath, however, there is relatively little consensus. Only one of the obstacles identified by senior managers is also seen as an obstacle by more than 50 per cent of middle managers in the same companies - this is

unwillingness of the workforce to accept change."

Where unwillingness of middle managers to accept change is seen as a big obstacle by senior management, a surprisingly high 47 per cent of middle managers in the same companies share the same view.

The survey also appears to show that top executives have a greater belief in the extent of worker involvement that is carried out in their companies than do their middle management colleagues.

Thirty nine per cent of senior directors thought their companies consulted a great deal with their employees compared with 21 per cent of middle managers.

In a third of those companies where senior managers said they consulted a great deal, or a fair amount, middle managers said they consulted only a little or not at all.

Managers generally favoured consultation on a wide range of subjects. But only 42 per cent of middle managers who said it was important to consult with employees about attitudes of middle managers said that definite steps had been taken to do so.

At least half of senior executives said their standing in the world was better than that of most competitors, if not the best, particularly in terms of product quality (77 per cent), reliability of products (77 per cent), product design (52 per cent), use of up-to-date technology in products (52 per cent) and production (52 per cent).

But a fifth felt that their prices were worse.

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Let battle commence over SRO immunity

The Financial Services Bill is to receive its second reading in the House of Lords on Friday before moving on to the standing committee stage in the Lords this month. It will be interesting to see what the Lords, with a strong representation from the professions, and a tendency to impose their personalities on the legislative process, make of the Bill.

The Department of Trade and Industry, which has sponsored the Bill, is not expecting the drubbing in the Lords it received over the earlier Insolvency Bill. But its main representative in the Lords, Lord Lucas of Chilworth, lays no claim to expertise and is to be bolstered on the Government side by the Lord Advocate, Lord Cameron of Lochbroom.

The highly controversial question of giving legal immunity to the self-regulatory organizations should certainly generate an active debate.

The Government unashamedly retreated on this issue after collective lobbying from the SRO brigade, which said that it would not take up its position in the new self-regulatory regime without immunity from legal attack.

Hence SROs have been given immunity, which means that they cannot be sued for damages arising out of the exercise of their duties in good faith. Lord Denning has put his name down to speak on the Bill on Friday. Certainly the most famous judge in modern times, Lord Denning, both in the Lords and in his pivotal position as Master of the Rolls in the Court of Appeal, has extended the law of negligence to institutions which previously were regarded as largely immune from legal attack.

Hence local authorities, doctors and barristers are a few that have found that their position in relation to the law was not as sacrosanct as many envisaged.

Moreover, a string of Lord Denning's judgments in the Court of Appeal consistently refused to allow commercial organizations to escape their legal responsibilities by the use of exclusion clauses.

Lord Denning will be supporting the Bill and the immunity which it grants the SRO network. "I can well understand the nervousness of some of these new bodies," he says.

He invokes the same public policy argument in favour of immunity which underlines his extension of liability for negligence. "You have got to ask what is the best public policy for everyone to adopt. There are categories of individuals who will be prevented from performing their proper functions from fear of action. Actions for negligence have gone beyond all bounds," he says.

The policy or pragmatic argument for immunity does not, however, justify extending it to prevent members of the public of the Aunt Agatha

variety from suing an SRO for negligence. The possibility of actions from the public should not inhibit the SROs from the proper performance of their duties.

If the Lords want to impress their personality on this Bill, then a move to reduce the ambit of immunity to allow actions by individuals against negligent SROs provides them with an ideal and worthy opportunity.

Coat tales

The name of Windsmoor is long-established and well known at least to women aged 30 plus. It is said that everyone's grandmother had a Windsmoor coat. However, there is plenty in the offer for sale to attract the men too, of whatever age.

Chase Manhattan, incorporating Simon & Coates, is offering the 6.6 million shares at 120p to give a historic p/e ratio of just under 14 on an actual taxed basis, and 12 1/2 on a 35 per cent tax charge. By retailing standards the p/e is modest.

Windsmoor, whose labels include Windsmoor and Planet for those in the 25 to 45 age group, is not a typical retailer. It sells through concessions in more than 500 department stores, so it has no property exposure and no rent to pay. It pays a percentage of the business done to the stores. It can also put the range of clothes it wants into the stores without having to rely on a store buyer to place forward orders. It is also not a manufacturer but contracts out its designs to manufacturers around the world.

The group's trading record over the past five years has been one of steady growth with taxable profits rising from £388,000 in 1982 to £2.8 million in the year ending January 31. Somewhat surprisingly for a business with a 53 year record, there is no profits forecast. With five months trading under its belt, the company must have an idea how profits for the year will shape up. Even though the more important autumn/winter range is going into the shops only now, wholesale forward orders, admittedly a small part of the business in relation to concessions, are 25 per cent ahead.

There is, however, a prospective dividend yield of 4.3 per cent. Future growth is expected to come from further concessions in Britain. Although by the end of this year there will be extensive national coverage with 551 concessions, there is still scope for more in smaller towns. The company also hopes to capitalize on its brand name abroad, especially in Europe where sales last year were 3 per cent of the total.

The pricing of the offer should allow for a premium when dealings begin on July 17. The founding Green family will retain 70 per cent of the shares.

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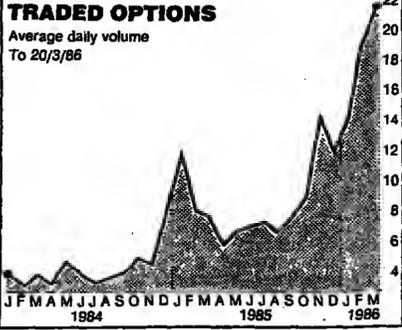
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ANALYSIS

Traded options turnover 'to rise by up to 1,000%'

Turnover on the London Traded Options market has reached consistently high levels this year, reaching its peak in April 1986 when 33,681 contracts were traded.



This rosy outlook contrasts markedly with the rather difficult upbringing that the market has had since its birth in April 1978.

The LTO market has been plagued by a number of obstacles, such as the fiscal treatment of options as wasting assets and all the anomalous capital gains tax consequences this produced.

Of course, there has been, and indeed still persists, considerable ignorance about the function of the market and the way in which options work.

The CBOE ran a planned educational programme which started from two years before the market opened and was supported by media advertising and clear explanatory literature.

The EOE is an independent organization. The LTO, however, coming under the Stock Exchange's wing, was regarded as the Stock Exchange

Council as very much peripheral and low priority.

It is only in the past few years that the Stock Exchange has substantially increased financial support for the development of the market, as well as upgrading the Stock Exchange Options Committee to a full committee from being a mere sub-committee of the markets committee.

It now runs a detailed education programme, incorporating evening briefings at advanced and introductory levels, in-house seminars, one and two-day training courses etc.

Apart from making a slow start in spreading the gospel about the traded option, the Stock Exchange has also had a few technical problems with the computerized matched bargains system which it introduced in March.

The March failure was a case of an unlucky Friday as the market failed to open at all on this day. The

problem was precipitated by hardware faults in the computerized matched bargains system which had been running the previous day.

One area where the exchange is suffering at the moment is the luring away of some of its best options staff, such as the board inspectors, by firms anxious to bolster their traded options teams.

There is a shortage of trained talent in the traded options market at the moment and the 11 market makers and the broking firms that take options seriously (almost all do now) are prepared to pay high sums to snap up what little there is.

On the nature of the market as an open outcry market makes a traded option market maker a much more specialist animal than his or her counterparts in straight-forward equities.

"It is far more competitive, so if you are not up to it, then you will not survive," an experienced options market maker said. "In equities, you have more time as you are dealing on a one-to-one basis. In options, you have to make

instantaneous decisions." The nature of the market as an open outcry one at least assures it a permanent place on the Stock Exchange floor where it should become the dominant presence, operating alongside market makers trading gamma and delta stocks.

At the moment, there are at least three market makers for each one of the 40 stock options quoted on the LTO market. Smith New Court has the largest market share, but then it has been a consistent supporter of the market and trades all the stocks. The vast majority of business, in terms of volume at least, is institutional, with estimates ranging from 75 per cent upwards. In terms of

the mix between institutions and private clients is roughly equal.

The consensus of opinion is that the big bang is going to provide a considerable expansion to traded option business.

The idea is that the market makers will use traded options as a means of bedding their books. The old jobbing firms, strongly nurtured on risk, will have to use the traded option to operate a controlled-risk book thereby satisfying their new, more risk-averse masters.

Moreover, many of the new entrants to the business of market making in UK equities, particularly those from overseas, are focusing in the short term on winning market share rather than profitability.

Traded options will prove useful as a means of limiting the downside of such a potentially disastrous strategy. The Stock Exchange's policy of introducing a new stock option, generally in a front-line stock, at the rate of one a month, will also broaden the range of hedging possibilities available in the post-big bang era.

Lawrence Lever

COMPANY NEWS

PARKDALE HOLDINGS: The company has agreed to acquire the Yorkshire Agricultural Society a development site of 7.3 acres in Harrogate and has at the same time agreed in principle with J Sainsbury to construct a supermarket of 55,000 sq ft on the site, subject to planning consent.

PROPERTY HOLDING & INVESTMENT TRUST: The company has exchanged contracts to purchase the freehold investment at 90-92 Wimpole Street, 25 Wigmore Street and 1-2 Welbeck Street, London W1 for £14.7 million. It will be financed by a variable rate 10-year borrowing facility with National Westminster Bank. Rents reserved total £1,101,500 a year exclusive subject to five yearly reviews, upwards only during 1988 and 1989.

ANGLO UNITED DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION: An interim dividend of 0.5p gross has been declared, payable on August 26. The board intends to recommend a final dividend of not less than 1.0p gross. With figures in 1986, turnover was £3.219.181, administration and other expenses 496,147, other operating income 160,251, share of related companies 144,117, cost of finance 3,111, £2.325, net profit before tax £306,117.85. Earnings per share were 6.16p (11.34p).

Elsewhere, the new issue market is patchy. Space Planning Services, which was extensively priced as a people's

USM REVIEW

Borland float proves exception to the rule

It is proving to be an active summer on the Unlisted Securities Market. At the point when it was universally acknowledged that Unlisted States companies were difficult to float on the USM, an exception to the rule has arisen.

Borland International, was cautiously priced and has started dealings at a 11p premium. The company is one of the largest independent publishers of microcomputer software in the world with a wide range of applications from educational to business use. It is therefore cushioned from changes in fashion in any one of its products.

Continuing investment in product development has allowed the company to stay at the forefront of software technology and to produce market-oriented new products on a regular basis.

Pretax profits are forecast to rise from \$8.7 million (£5.6 million) in 1986 to \$17.5 million in 1988 and the price earnings ratio falls from 16 times in historic 1986 to 12 times in 1987 and 8.9 times in 1988. The growth potential is not fully reflected in this rating.

Elsewhere, the new issue market is patchy. Space Planning Services, which was extensively priced as a people's

business at 16 times, has none the less received a good reception, but Chelsea Man, where the sponsors were rather ambitious to pitch a rag trade stock on 20 times earnings despite a good record, has been left with the underwriters. Discrimination and selectivity are the order of the day.

If the new issue market is sensitive, the established USM market is enjoying a happy phase. The jobbers report a good level of turnover and renewed interest on the part of investors for smaller companies which are now perceived to offer good value against the market. Sentiment is helped by a stream of good results and buoyant takeover activity.

One area of the market which remains flat is the British independent oil sector where there are a number of USM stocks which have been poor investments as the price of oil has fallen and which remain highly speculative as the companies are short of cash and working capital.

There have been a number of takeovers and acquisitions in the sector as rationalization runs its course in this period of adversity. One of the most likely candidates on the USM for takeover is North Sea and General which originally came to the market as Dawsea in 1980.

The company's assets are wholly concentrated in Britain

and the company has a relatively low level of debt. The stock could well be of interest to a larger entity prepared to take a long term view on exploration success.

Takeover speculation is also swirling around Crusts, the bistrot restaurant chain which came to the market last November. The company operates 16 restaurants in west London and in university and market towns in the South of England.

Profits have grown rapidly over the last three years and the company's forecast of pretax profits of £560,000 for the year to June 1986 should be exceeded by a substantial margin.

Unlisted Biscuits is rumoured to be interested in bidding as it would fit with its chain of pizza restaurants. This has put 6p on the share price, but the company says it has not received a direct approach.

Shares in small restaurant chains with good management are usually good investments because they can generate substantial profit growth and are underpinned by being an attractive acquisition for the larger brewers and leisure companies if the management should ever wish to sell out.

Isabel Unsworth

The author is a member of the leading companies unit at Phillips & Drew.

UNLISTED SECURITIES

Table of unlisted securities with columns for Company, Price, Change, Gross, Div, and P/E ratio. Includes companies like A & M, A & S, A & T, etc.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Table of investment trusts with columns for Company, Price, Change, Gross, Div, and P/E ratio. Includes trusts like 1st Am Asia, 1st Am Europe, etc.

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

Table of financial trusts with columns for Company, Price, Change, Gross, Div, and P/E ratio. Includes trusts like 1st Am Asia, 1st Am Europe, etc.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

Republic of Colombia

8 1/4% External Sinking Fund Bonds Due February 1, 1988

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, on behalf of the Republic of Colombia, that on August 1, 1986, \$75,000 principal amount of its 8 1/4% External Sinking Fund Bonds will be redeemed out of moneys to be paid by it to Dillon, Read & Co. Inc., as Principal Paying Agent, pursuant to the mandatory, annual redemption requirement of said Bonds and to the related Authenticating Agency Agreement and Paying Agency Agreement, each dated as of February 1, 1973.

Table of coupon bonds to be redeemed in whole, listing bond numbers and amounts.

Table of registered bonds without coupons to be redeemed in whole or in part, listing bond numbers and amounts.

Bonds so selected for redemption for in the case of a partial redemption the portion to be redeemed will become and be due and payable in United States dollars on August 1, 1986, at the office of Dillon, Read & Co. Inc., 19 Rector Street, New York, New York 10006, at one hundred per cent (100%) of the principal amount thereof with interest accrued thereon to the redemption date.

DILLON, READ & CO. INC. Principal Paying Agent

Chamberlin & Hill P.L.C.

Table showing financial performance for Chamberlin & Hill P.L.C. for years ended 31st March 1986 and 1985.

The period under review saw the completion of our three-year strategy to concentrate production on our four sites instead of seven previously. Concurrent with this rationalisation was the continuing modernisation of the two remaining foundries and two electrical equipment factories.

Channel tunnel 'small benefit'

The Channel tunnel, already suffering from Parliamentary delays, received another jolt today with the results of a poll indicating that few directors expect their companies to benefit from the project.

BASE LENDING RATES

Table of base lending rates for various banks and institutions.

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GILT-EDGED

Time of transition in turbulent markets

Interest rates have broken down conclusively from their 1970s bulge.

by the Bank of England over recent years have all combined to create tremendous distortions in the money supply.

Now, if anything, there is a feeling that it has been too easy. The gilt market, in common with bonds throughout the world, is being subjected to a number of contradictory forces and, as might be expected, this is creating a certain amount of turbulence.

Economic analysis frequently becomes obscured by disputes over definitions. In no area is this more true than when it comes to money.

The problem is that Mo is not a firm of money as generally defined: it is not a store of purchasing power nor a medium of exchange.

There are good theoretical and practical reasons for choosing the monetary base as a target, but it is necessary to make that distinction clear.

Justification for targeting the monetary base is not that there is any direct magical relationship with inflation, but rather that it is an efficient way to achieve control over the supply of money.

One is left with the unhappy conclusion that the Mo targets are a camouflage to try and direct attention away from the accelerating growth of money.

As do natural phenomena, and the financial sector is no exception. Interest rates should continue to cycle within a broad downward trend.

Over the past two years there have been two major corrections in interest rates, and in both cases the cause was concern over the pound.

The peculiar weakness of the British corporate bond market, the previous absence of a commercial paper market, and the particular form of monetary control adopted

will be allowed to fall, or even be pushed. However, history warns us not to expect rationality, and there may well be action to prevent it - which, in effect, means higher interest rates.

It is also reasonable to expect a return to a more positive yield curve as short rates decline faster than bond yields.

The medium-term outlook is still clouded by a number of conflicting forces. Lower oil prices, lower inflation and lower interest rates are all positive for the economy.

The economic J-curve is just like its counterpart on the balance of payments, in that it describes a perverse initial reaction to a positive change.

When the recovery gets underway loan growth will pick up, putting pressure on available liquidity. At this point interest rates will begin to rise.

Leadership will be taken by the US bond market, and that is the country to look to for the first signs of economic strength.

Conditions remain positive for the time being despite the correction since the April highs, and the first cautionary flag will be run up by signs of a pick-up in the US economy.

The longer-term environment will also continue to favour gilts. In between there is likely to be a correction, but from lower levels than currently exist.

Richard Coghlan  
The author is editor of The Financial Economist.

Peat Marwick Mr Paul Marriot has been made a general partner.

Naafi: Mr Malcolm Field succeeds Sir James Spooner as chairman.

Sternberg, Thomas Clarke & Co: Mr JR Anderton has joined the partnership.

Venuers: Mr Michael Callis has been appointed joint managing director.

Dencora: Mr Matthew Morrill has joined the board.

Heuschler-Busch Europe: Mr Harry Butler has been made marketing development director.

Touche Renmant International Advisory Board: Professor Beniamino Andreatta and Mr George D Busbee have joined the board.

Sasini Tea and Coffee: Mr Peter Benson has been elected chairman in succession to Mr Robin Higgin and Mr DAR Petrie has been made group managing director.

Stoibert & Pitt: Mr John W G Frith and Mr Marnadake J Hussey are now non-executive directors and Mr N William Odley is director of finance and company secretary.

Micro Cable: Mr Bill Bosanquet has joined the board.

Lucas Industries: Mr Jack Fryer is made group director, succeeding Dr Tony Jarrett.

National Westminster Bank: Mr Alan Jones becomes director of commercial banking services and Mr Derek Wanless, director of personal banking services.

APPOINTMENTS

Peat Marwick Mr Paul Marriot has been made a general partner.

Naafi: Mr Malcolm Field succeeds Sir James Spooner as chairman.

Sternberg, Thomas Clarke & Co: Mr JR Anderton has joined the partnership.

Venuers: Mr Michael Callis has been appointed joint managing director.

Dencora: Mr Matthew Morrill has joined the board.

Heuschler-Busch Europe: Mr Harry Butler has been made marketing development director.

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Court to rule on £600m nationalization claims

By Clare Doble

The European Court of Human Rights will tomorrow give its judgment on the £600 million plus claims from GEC, Vickers, Yarrow and the beleaguered Vosper.

The four companies, with Brooke Marine and Sir William Lithgow, have argued that this is the extra amount they should have received when their shipyards and aerospace assets were nationalized in 1977.

The case is acutely embarrassing for the Government, which as the Opposition party of the day roundly condemned the Labour Government's nationalization terms as "grossly inadequate".

The Government's ability to fund tax cuts ahead of the general election is already under pressure after its decision to postpone the privatization of the water authorities and of Royal Ordnance.

An unscheduled bill for £600 million would only serve to worsen its problems. This outcome, however, is unlikely as the European Court is widely expected to find in the Government's

favour. Even Vickers, which has the biggest claim, admits the odds are against it.

Sir David Plastow, the chief executive, has gone out of his way to discourage talk of a windfall and, as a result, Vickers' shares have risen by only 18p to 478p since June 26.

The claim compares with the £5.3 million that Vosper received when its shipyard, Vosper Thornycroft, was nationalized in 1977 and

the £18.5 million paid by the management when it bought the company last year.

For GEC, which is claiming £250 million, success would simply mean a further increase in its legendary cash pile. Yarrow, too part of CAP, the computer software company, has already said it would distribute to shareholders any extra compensation received as a result of the judgment.

Yarrow is claiming £30 million in addition to the £6 million it received originally, which compares with the £34 million that GEC paid for the Yarrow yard in March, 1985.

Other interested parties include Hawker Siddeley, which says it will "look carefully" at the ruling, although at the time Hawker Siddeley Aviation, its subsidiary, was nationalized, it accepted "under protest" the terms it was offered.

The case could also have important implications for the Labour Party in its plans to renationalize British Telecom and other companies. For its supporters, as for the punters who hope to make a killing from dealing in Vickers' shares, it will be an early start on Tuesday.



Sir David Plastow

has recently been sold by British Shipbuilders as part of the Government's privatization programme, and the sale prices provide useful markers for the current value of those businesses.

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FOREIGN EXCHANGES

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES

Table with columns for Market rates, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 12 months. Includes entries for New York, London, Amsterdam, Brussels, Copenhagen, Frankfurt, Milan, Madrid, Paris, Rome, Tokyo, Vienna, Zurich.

Sterling index compared with 1975 was down at 76.0 (day's range 75.0-76.2).

RATES SUPPLIED BY BARCLAYS BANK HOFEX AND EXTEL. \*Lloyds Bank International

OTHER STERLING RATES

Table with columns for Country, Rate. Includes Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Brazil, Cyprus, Finland, Greece, Hong Kong, India, Iraq, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, U.A.E.

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

Table with columns for Country, Rate. Includes Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Brazil, Cyprus, Finland, Greece, Hong Kong, India, Iraq, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, U.A.E.

MONEY MARKETS AND GOLD

Base Rates %

Table with columns for Clearing Banks, Discount Market Loans, Treasury Bills, Prime Bank Bills, Trade Bills, Interbank, Local Authority Deposits, Local Authority Bonds.

EURO MONEY DEPOSITS %

Table with columns for Dollar, 7 days, 3 months, 6 months, 12 months.

TREASURY BILLS

Table with columns for Auctions, Bid, Last week, Average rate, Next week.

GOLD

Table with columns for Gold, Xingapore, Sovereigns, Exchange VTS.

IF YOU WANT TO GET AHEAD, GET THE TIMES LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

Lloyds Bank final offer for Standard Chartered

Our Increased Alternative Offer: 855p

Standard Chartered Share Price: 800p

Difference: +55p (as at 3.30pm on Friday, 4 July)

The closing date: Saturday 12 July Standard Chartered shareholders have 5 days to accept our final offer.

If you are in any doubt about how to fill in the Green Form of Acceptance, telephone Lloyds Bank Registrars on Freephone Lloyds Bank.



A THOROUGH BRED AMONGST BANKS.

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McKechnie shareholders:

McKechnie's share price: 250.0p. Evered's increased offer worth: 273.0p. Evered's offer higher by: +23.0p.

Our final offer\* for McKechnie is above, your final time for acceptance is below.

1.00pm Mon 7th July



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BASE LENDING RATES. Robotics Division

**Portfolio Gold**

From your portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you will have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming.

# STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

## Capitalization and week's change

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)  
 ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began June 30. Dealings end on Friday, 5th Contango day July 14. Settlement day July 21.  
 \*Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

**Portfolio Gold**

© Times Newspapers Limited  
**DAILY DIVIDEND £4,000**

Claims required for +52 points

Claimants should ring 0254-53272

No.	Company	Group	Cap	Chg	Gr	Gr	Gr	Gr	Gr	Gr
1	Electronics	Electronics	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
2	Clark Nicolson	Property	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
3	REPCO	Property	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
4	MFC	Property	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
5	Bruce (DFI)	Industrials A-D	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
6	ASDA-MFI	Food	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
7	Nina Foods	Food	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
8	Summe Clothes	Drapery Stores	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
9	Oliver (G)	Drapery Stores	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
10	Peterson	Drapery	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
11	Brown (Matthew)	Breweries	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
12	Clarke Nicolson	Property	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
13	Geni SR	Drapery Stores	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
14	Clarke Nicolson	Property	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
15	Stag Furniture	Industrials S-Z	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
16	Western Bros	Buildings/Roads	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
17	Thorn EM	Electronics	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
18	Sears	Drapery Stores	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
19	Belhaven	Breweries	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
20	Meyer Int	Buildings/Roads	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
21	Physa	Chemicals/Plast	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
22	Lovell (YI)	Buildings/Roads	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
23	Rubend	Buildings/Roads	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
24	Electronic Rentals	Electronics	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
25	Hollis	Drapery Stores	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
26	APV	Industrials A-D	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
27	Amber Ind	Industrials A-D	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
28	Brown & Jackson	Buildings/Roads	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
29	Coventry	Electronics	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
30	Cray Elect	Chemicals/Plast	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
31	Bryant	Buildings/Roads	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
32	Renold	Chemicals/Plast	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
33	Allied Irish	Banks/Discount	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
34	Carat Automation	Electronics	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
35	Quest Milling	Food	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
36	Kwik-Fit	Motor/Aircraft	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
37	Unif Walker	Paper/Print/Adv	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
38	Feb	Buildings/Roads	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
39	Gleeson (MJ)	Buildings/Roads	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
40	Nardin & Peacock	Food	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
41	Bollogh	Industrials A-D	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
42	Udo Biscuits	Food	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
43	Micro Bids	Electronics	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
44	Times Newspapers Ltd.	Daily Total	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10

**BREWERIES**

486.00	Richardson (J) Ltd	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
486.00	Richardson (J) Ltd	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
486.00	Richardson (J) Ltd	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10

**BUILDINGS AND ROADS**

41.00	Aberdeen Const	250	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
41.00	Aberdeen Const	250	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
41.00	Aberdeen Const	250	+	10	10	10	10	10	10

**FINANCE AND LAND**

48.00	Abnorph	250	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
48.00	Abnorph	250	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
48.00	Abnorph	250	+	10	10	10	10	10	10

**FOODS**

1.00	ASDA/AM	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
1.00	ASDA/AM	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
1.00	ASDA/AM	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10

**INDUSTRIALS A-D**

12.00	AAH	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
12.00	AAH	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
12.00	AAH	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10

**INDUSTRIALS E-K**

12.00	AAH	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
12.00	AAH	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
12.00	AAH	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10

**INDUSTRIALS L-R**

12.00	AAH	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
12.00	AAH	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
12.00	AAH	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10

**INDUSTRIALS S-Z**

12.00	AAH	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
12.00	AAH	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
12.00	AAH	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10

**OVERSEAS TRADERS**

48.00	Carroll	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
48.00	Carroll	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
48.00	Carroll	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10

**PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERT'G**

48.00	Carroll	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
48.00	Carroll	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
48.00	Carroll	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10

**PROPERTY**

48.00	Carroll	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
48.00	Carroll	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
48.00	Carroll	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10

**SHIPPING**

48.00	Carroll	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
48.00	Carroll	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
48.00	Carroll	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10

**SHOES AND LEATHER**

48.00	Carroll	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
48.00	Carroll	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
48.00	Carroll	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10

**TEXTILES**

48.00	Carroll	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
48.00	Carroll	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
48.00	Carroll	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10

**TOBACCO**

48.00	Carroll	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
48.00	Carroll	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
48.00	Carroll	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10

**INSURANCE**

48.00	Carroll	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
48.00	Carroll	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
48.00	Carroll	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10

**LEISURE**

48.00	Carroll	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
48.00	Carroll	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
48.00	Carroll	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10

**Mining**

48.00	Carroll	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
48.00	Carroll	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
48.00	Carroll	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10

**MOTORS AND AIRCRAFT**

48.00	Carroll	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
48.00	Carroll	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
48.00	Carroll	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10

**NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLISHERS**

48.00	Carroll	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
48.00	Carroll	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
48.00	Carroll	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10

**OIL**

48.00	Carroll	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
48.00	Carroll	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10
48.00	Carroll	100	+	10	10	10	10	10	10

**Weekly Dividend**

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £8,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Weekly Total

**BRITISH FUNDS**

Stock	Price	Chg	Gr	Gr	Gr

**SHORTS (Under Five Years)**

Stock	Price	Chg	Gr	Gr	Gr

**FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS**

Stock	Price	Chg	Gr	Gr	Gr



WINDSMOOR PLC

HISTORY AND BACKGROUND

The business was started in London in 1933 by Cecil and Maurice Green who were joined shortly afterwards by their brother, Lionel Green. Initially, they carried on business as manufacturers and wholesalers of women's coats and subsequently became one of the first manufacturers in the industry to sell directly to the largest retailers.

By 1938, the trademark "Windsmoor" was registered and the business began its long-standing relationship with leading department store groups supplying tailored coats and jackets.

During the Second World War, the business continued to trade, marketing under the wartime "Unity" label, and began the long advertising campaign which ultimately established the brand name "Windsmoor" as a major leader—this was done via advertising throughout London, advertising on buses and the underground—even the famous "Look your best in Windsmoor" slogan had its origin sign at Piccadilly Circus. By the early 1950s, "Windsmoor" was sufficient of a household name to be mentioned in one of John Betjeman's poems.

After the war, moves were made to showrooms in Coventry Street and, from there, in 1949 to the present prestigious headquarters in Upper Grosvenor Street. A successful joint venture company formed in 1952 was formed to supply Marks and Spencer and self-order houses. The product range was widened to include tailored suits and shirts.

By the end of the 1950s, the business was supplying shops and stores throughout the U.K. and the Republic of Ireland and had showrooms in major U.K. cities.

As part of its consistently innovative approach, the business linked up with a leading French couturier in the early 1960s when Pierre Cardin designed collections under a joint label.

In 1959, Lionel Green established in Swan and Edgar at Piccadilly Circus the first "Windsmoor" shop-with-a-shop, with the objective of presenting the same range of merchandise in one location with its own staff. The concession was immediately successful and "Windsmoor" shops soon followed at Selfridges and Lewis's in Birmingham. By the mid-1960s, the number of concessions had risen to over 60. In the meantime, all the activities of the Group (other than showrooms) moved to Tottenham where Windsmoor now occupies five adjacent buildings with a total usable floor area of some 138,000 square feet.

By 1971, there were 170 "Windsmoor" shops and, with the aim of maintaining high quality production at a competitive price, it was decided to seek production facilities overseas. Through the Hong Kong Trade Development Council, contact was established with prospective partners in Hong Kong and, in 1972, at Windsmoor's invitation, a factory was opened to produce tailored coats and suits of high quality using fabric shipped from Europe, the Directors believe that this was one of the first such factories to be set up in Hong Kong. In 1977, Windsmoor acquired a 50 per cent interest in the Hong Kong manufacturing company as it was not considered practicable to rely on the quality standards of the U.K. based quality control personnel to ensure that merchandise was manufactured to the required quality standards, the other 50 per cent is owned by Hong Kong investors unrelated to Windsmoor and its Directors. In 1980, in response to demand, the joint venture began to produce lightweight garments in addition to coats and suits and, today, all production here is of lightweight blouses and slacks.

As long ago as 1979, Windsmoor recognised the trading opportunities for a co-ordinated collection aimed at the 25 to 45 year-old, career-oriented woman and, in that year, a new label, "Flora", was launched in 31 concessions. In the past seven years, "Flora" has become established as a brand leader with a strong image.

It is expected that by this coming Autumn season, there will be 250 "Flora" and 301 "Windsmoor" shops-with-a-shop represented in most of the leading U.K. and Irish department stores.

In addition to extensive production in the U.K. and the Far East, merchandise is currently manufactured in both Eastern and Western Europe where production is planned and executed to Windsmoor's demanding standards. As well as the "Windsmoor" and "Flora" businesses there is a flourishing career-wear business, with Bardays Bank and Elizabeth Arden as major customers. In addition, the Group's design teams have recently begun to offer a complete service to companies seeking to market collections under their own brand names.

BUSINESS

1. Sales and Marketing

The Market: "Windsmoor"

"Windsmoor" sets out to make a clear fashion statement appealing to a discerning and elegant customer. The "Windsmoor" customer has typically been 35 and over but with the continuing development of the merchandise the age range is broadening and now includes a greater number of younger customers. "Windsmoor" reputation for stylish clothes for occasion dressing is well established.

The Market: "Flora"

The target group for "Flora" is the 25 to 45 year-old career-oriented woman, although there are many younger women in the market. The "Flora" range is aimed at the more sophisticated customer who wants a more fashionable look than that offered by the High Street chains. The Directors believe that "Flora" fills the niche in the market and has a strong loyal following.

Concession Shops

The Group operates two concession businesses under the respective names of "Windsmoor" and "Flora", over the last five financial years, these two businesses have accounted for over 95 per cent of turnover and, at 1st February, 1986, the end of the last financial year, operated through a total of 505 concessions. There are concessions in leading department stores throughout the U.K. and the Republic of Ireland. The Group also has two concessions in Jersey and two in Denmark.

"Windsmoor" and "Flora" have chosen to concentrate on the method of trading because it provides advantages and benefits for both the Group and the stores.

The benefits for "Windsmoor" and "Flora" are—

- the opportunity to present and sell their complete collections of merchandise in prime High Street locations without having to make the corresponding major investment in property;
  - the facility to pay the stores by way of commission related to trading performance rather than by way of rent or other fixed charges;
  - the ability to plan purchasing and production requirements without having to rely on obtaining forward orders;
  - the opportunity to select, employ and train staff to the Group's required standard of product knowledge, customer service and merchandise presentation.
- The benefits for the department stores are—
- the marketing skills of "Windsmoor" and "Flora";
  - no requirement to invest in stock;
  - no stock downs;
  - no requirement to staff the concessions with the associated costs and management involvement.

The form of concession agreements differs greatly between stores ranging from full and detailed written legal agreements through exchanges of letters to verbal agreements. In the case of the two largest U.K. department store groups, House of Fraser and Debenhams, which in the last three financial years together accounted for around 50 per cent of turnover of the "Windsmoor" and "Flora" shops, there are written agreements. However, concessions do not create tenancies and in most cases are terminable by either party at 6 or 12 months' notice. Management has therefore relied on continuing good performance as evidenced by the fact that concessions have been operated with many major store groups for over 20 years, a period which has seen a number of changes of ownership in those groups concerned.

After House of Fraser and Debenhams, in various stores Windsmoor has had concessions in each case for 25 years or more, the store group which accounted for the highest proportion of Windsmoor turnover in the year ended 1st February, 1986 was Sainsbury's with whom Windsmoor has also had a 25 year association in concession trading. Over the last three financial years, seven major store groups have together accounted for around 70 per cent of Windsmoor's concession turnover.

Management of the Concessions

The concessions are split geographically into three sectors each sector is under the control of a retail director, who has responsibility for both the "Windsmoor" and "Flora" outlets within his or her sector. The retail directors are supported by area managers, who, with the support of the training and merchandising staff, guide, supervise and control the merchandising of each concession in his or her area so as to produce an effective and recognisable "Windsmoor" or "Flora" retailing style.

The training of concession staff concentrates on building up product knowledge and selling skills; the staff within each concession are encouraged to provide the best service possible on a personal basis.

Wholesale Sales

As well as concession sales, the Group sells "Windsmoor" merchandise directly to stores and smaller fashion outlets in the U.K. and overseas. This is a relatively small volume of sales but, as an indicator of the Group's public reputation for merchandise at retail level ahead of final production runs.

The wholesale operation is based in Upper Grosvenor Street, London W1, and a number of agents and representatives operate in other parts of the country.

In addition to the wholesale business, there is also a growing business for career-wear, with Bardays Bank and Elizabeth Arden currently the principal customers.

Advertising and Marketing

The main thrust of advertising is through selected women's magazines with national distribution, including Vogue, Good Housekeeping, Harper's and Queen, Oxfords, Country, Cosmopolitan, Woman's Journal and Elle.

As well as advertising, the Group produces "Windsmoor" and "Flora" brochures showing selective merchandise to stimulate interest in each season's collection using some of the leading fashion photographers in the U.K.

To obtain further publicity, Press kits containing information and photographs are sent to local and national newspapers giving information on product ranges, fashion shows, new shops and other developments on a regular basis.

The "look" of the shops is another important part of the marketing mix, and the design effort and budget in relation to shopfitting is significant. The aim is to create an image for the "Windsmoor" and "Flora" shops which complements and reinforces the image of "Windsmoor" and "Flora" merchandise. The shop fittings are manufactured and installed by specialist contractors and designed by the Group in conjunction with the contractor.

Area managers and shop managers arrange fashion shows and other promotions as part of the Group's marketing programme at local level.

2. Design, Production and Supplies

Planning and Design

Planning a collection begins 12 to 18 months ahead and is under the control of the Joint Managing Directors, Simon Brenner for "Windsmoor" and Richard Green for "Flora" respectively.

From an early stage, the "Windsmoor" and "Flora" design teams become involved in the planning process. Working independently of each other, they are each headed by a collection co-ordinator and include a fabric selector and one or more designers and assistant designers. The design teams are highly trained and motivated and combine very experienced designers with younger recruits. The teams are encouraged to travel extensively abroad so as to keep fully aware of international fashion trends; they are closely involved with fabric developers some new fabric and colour samples are made up and assessed; sales levels achieved by earlier collections are analysed. The overall objective of the design teams is to combine form with commerciality.

Design is a continuous process and, throughout the year, new merchandise is produced and delivered to the concession outlets so that the customers' interest is retained.

As well as the extensive "Windsmoor" collections distributed nationally, there is also a more exclusive designer collection only distributed to certain West End stores and selected stores in the provinces. The designer collection is the flagship of "Windsmoor" collections and the objective is to underline and advertise the sophistication and very high quality of "Windsmoor" product and design.

Production

To retain flexibility and to be able to produce at a pre-determined manufacturing cost, Windsmoor has chosen to use outside manufacturers for both the U.K. and overseas for the greater part of production, only the designer collections and design samples are produced internally. However, Windsmoor retains complete control over design, pattern cutting and quality control.

Windsmoor has no formal agreements with factories covering annual order levels. Relationships with the factories are very good and the Group has not experienced any difficulties in finding suitable outside manufacturers. In the year ended 1st February, 1986, the only manufacturers who accounted for more than one-third of the Group's requirements for any category of merchandise were one coat manufacturer and the Hong Kong joint venture company, who accounted for over 50 per cent of the Group's requirements for coats and blouses respectively, as a proportion of the Group's coat sales, purchases from these manufacturers in the year ended 1st February 1986 represented 1.9 per cent and 4.2 per cent respectively.

Windsmoor also uses a wide range of suppliers for fabric, fringe and trimmings and, in the year ended 1st February, 1986, apart from one supplier who accounted for some 67 per cent of the Group's requirements for fringe (approximately 0.8 per cent of the Group's cost of sales) no other supplier accounted for more than 22 per cent of the Group's requirements.

The Group's principal currency exposure lies with purchases from the Hong Kong joint venture company and this is covered to a significant extent by buying forward. Most of the orders for finished goods placed with overseas manufacturers are placed in sterling. Windsmoor purchases fabric from overseas suppliers and this is also covered to a significant extent by buying forward.

Quality Control

The Directors believe the quality of the Group's merchandise has been one of the major factors in its success and quality control has always played a very significant role in the business. There are quality checks at all stages of production through regular visits by the Group's quality control personnel to both the U.K. and overseas factories. The merchandise is finally checked upon receipt from the manufacturers.

3. Management Information and Financial Control

Close control is exercised over all important aspects of the Group's operations.

Management information covers the main operating areas of production, distribution, retailing and finance with daily and weekly reporting designed to make all areas of management financially aware and thus able to make appropriate and timely decisions. Operating budgets are prepared half-yearly for both "Windsmoor" and "Flora" together with a cash flow forecast. These are regularly updated and accounts are produced on a quarterly basis.

PREMISES

Since 1949 the Group's showrooms have been at 20 Upper Grosvenor Street, London W1; the premises, which comprise 5,800 square feet, are currently occupied as a leased rent under a 35 year lease with 9 years unexpired. The offices of the Group's administration, warehouse and distribution centre, warehouse manufacturing units are carried on from five adjacent buildings at Tottenham, London N15, with a total usable floor area of some 138,000 square feet. All the buildings are occupied by the Group on a leasehold basis with expiry dates ranging from 2001 to 2008, after taking account of the exercise of options to renew and the service of statutory notices.

The Hong Kong joint venture company occupies a factory with a usable floor area of 24,000 square feet in Hong Kong under a 3 year lease expiring in June 1989.

DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND STAFF

The Company has 9 Directors as follows—

Brian Ross Green, MA(Oxon), FCA, aged 52, Executive Chairman. After qualifying as a chartered accountant and a short spell in industry, Brian Green joined the Group in 1961 as Chief Accountant. He became a Director in 1969 and Chairman in 1979. As Executive Chairman, Brian Green is responsible for Group strategy, finance and overall co-ordination of the activities of the Group from production through to retailing.

Richard Green aged 37, Joint Managing Director. Richard Green joined the Group in 1969 after leaving school. During his first 13 years with the Group, he gained wide experience in production, quality control, fabric selection and buying cloth. Since 1980, he has assumed full responsibility for "Flora" and has been largely responsible for building a new brand leader. As Managing Director for "Flora", Richard Green has ultimate responsibility for design, marketing and retailing of "Flora" merchandise.

Simon Brenner aged 42, Joint Managing Director. Simon Brenner has spent almost all his working career in the fashion industry. He joined the Group in 1977 after being Design Director for Alexon for 12 years. As Managing Director for "Windsmoor", Simon Brenner has ultimate responsibility for design, marketing and retailing of "Windsmoor" merchandise.

James Rupert Green aged 27, Marketing Director. James Green joined the Group in 1979 after leaving the London College of Fashion. He is responsible for all aspects of the Group's marketing including advertising, advertising and publicity. He was appointed to the Board in June 1984.

Geraldine Mary Kathleen aged 30, Personal Director. Geraldine Kathleen joined the Group in 1983 as Personal and Training Manager. Previously she was employed by Richards and Coopers. She was appointed to the Board in June 1984.

Sarah Elizabeth Nash-Sherman aged 28, Retail Director. Sarah Sherman joined the Group in 1981 as an area manager. She became area manager in February, 1983 and was appointed to the Board in February, 1985. Previously she was employed by the John Lewis Partnership and Janger. She was appointed to the Board in June 1984.

Deborah Anne Woller aged 31, Retail Director. Deborah Woller joined the Group in 1983 as an area manager and was appointed a retail director in February, 1985. Previously she was employed by Debenhams. She was appointed to the Board in June 1984.

Lionel Green aged 72, President. Lionel Green was one of the founders of the business in the 1930's and has spent most of his working life with Windsmoor. No-one has played a greater role in the development of Windsmoor to its present pre-eminent position. His knowledge, experience and contacts throughout the industry are of very great benefit to the Group.

Allan David Green, MA(Cantab) aged 51, Non-executive. Allan Green is a practising barrister and is the son of Lionel Green. He joined the Board in 1970.

Each Executive Director has entered into a service agreement with either the Company or Windsmoor London Limited, of which details are set out in paragraph 5 of Section II.

SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Jessica Watts aged 61, Company Secretary and Administration Director of Windsmoor London Limited; she has worked for the Group for 38 years.

Margaret Patten aged 60, Production Administration Director of Windsmoor London Limited; she has worked for the Group for 42 years.

Bruce Turner aged 61, Retail Director of Windsmoor London Limited; he has been associated with the Group for more than 30 years.

Leo Sandholm aged 58, Production Director of Windsmoor London Limited; he joined the Group in 1972.

Christian Lucas aged 42, "Windsmoor" Design Co-ordinator; she joined the Group in 1980, having been previously employed by Janger.

Gareth Davies aged 48, "Windsmoor" Senior Designer; he has been associated with the Group since 1977.

Margaret Wendy Weir aged 48, "Windsmoor" Senior Designer; she has worked for the Group since 1964.

Leonard Levy aged 58, Senior Pattern Cutter; he joined the Group in 1979.

Irene Beale aged 33, "Flora" Design Co-ordinator; she joined the Group in 1984, having been previously employed by Wolf.

Ann Springfield aged 29, "Flora" Senior Designer; she joined the Group in 1982, having previously been employed by Mansfield.

Trevor Blackburn aged 36, Financial Controller of the Group; he joined the Group in 1985.

STAFF

Including the Executive Directors, the Group employs some 1,190 people on a full-time basis and some 1,200 on a part-time basis.

The Company has adopted an Executive Share Option Scheme under the provisions of the Finance Act 1984. Further details are set out in paragraph 6 of Section II.

REASONS FOR THE OFFER FOR SALE

The Directors believe the Company has reached a stage in its development where it is appropriate to seek a long term owner for the Company's shares.

It is their opinion that listed company status will enhance the Company's commercial status with its customers and suppliers both in the U.K. and abroad. The facility to deal in the Company's shares will also facilitate growth by acquisitions although the Group has no acquisitions currently under consideration.

The creation of a market in the Company's shares will also enable the Directors to provide encouragement and additional resources to its key executives through participation in the Company's new Executive Share Option Scheme.

The Ordinary Shares now being offered for sale total 6,000,000 representing 30 per cent of the enlarged listed share capital of the Company. Of these shares, 5,074,000 are being sold by B.R. Green, L. Green and R.J. Green and by A.D. Green, B.R. Green and O.M. Rose as Trustees of the Charles Green Settlement in the proportions set out in paragraph 3 of Section II; the balance of 1,525,000 are being issued by the Company to raise approximately £1.1 million net of expenses.

The proceeds of the sale receivable by the Company will be utilised to reduce the Company's seasonal borrowing requirements and to provide additional working capital in order to assist the Company in the development of its product ranges and expansion of its premises.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

1. Trading Results

The following is a summary of the results of the Group for the five years ended 31st January, 1986 and has been extracted from the Accounts' Report which sets out the results in full.

	Year ended 31st January				
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Turnover	22,074	28,766	34,395	41,910	53,816
Operating profit	434	1,117	1,482	1,933	3,237
Interest receivable	3	—	1	8	—
Share of profit of associated company	98	75	102	113	137
Interest payable	(147)	(157)	(101)	(269)	(549)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	388	1,035	1,484	1,785	2,825
Taxation	77	(529)	(563)	(747)	(1,190)
Profit on ordinary activities after taxation	465	706	921	1,038	1,635

During the five years ended 31st January, 1986 turnover has increased at an average annual compound rate of some 23 per cent. Over the period concession trading accounted for over 95 per cent of turnover and the number of concessions increased from 362 to 505; the numbers of outlets trading at the end of each financial year during the period were 302, 399, 436, 479 and 503 respectively. At the same time, gross margins have been maintained, with the result that profit on ordinary activities before taxation grew at an average annual compound rate of some 04 per cent during the five years.

Profits have historically been greater in the second half of the year because sales volume has traditionally been heavier in the last 4 months of the year.

2. Price Earnings Ratio

On the basis of profits after tax for the year ended 31st January, 1986, as adjusted for interest at a nominal rate of 10 per cent, for the period from 11th July, 1984, to 31st January, 1987 on those proceeds of the Offer for Sale that are not receivable by the Group, the price earnings ratio would be 4.3 per cent, or the Offer for Sale price of 102p and covered 2.34 times and 2.61 times respectively by earnings per share calculated on the basis set out under Price Earnings Ratio above. It is intended that future dividends will be payable in or about September (normal) and in or about May (final).

3. Dividends

The Directors intend to recommend a final dividend for the year ending 31st January, 1987, of 2.0p for 2.82p gross per share. Had the Company's shares been listed for a full year, the Directors would have recommended a dividend of 2.25p for a 4.58p gross per share. This would have been equivalent to a yield of 4.3 per cent, or the Offer for Sale price of 102p and covered 2.34 times and 2.61 times respectively by earnings per share calculated on the basis set out under Price Earnings Ratio above. It is intended that future dividends will be payable in or about September (normal) and in or about May (final).

CURRENT TRADING AND PROSPECTS

It is too early for the Directors to give an indication of the likely outcome for the whole of the current financial year. However, despite the fact that press reports indicate that, in general, retail fashion trading has been affected by adverse weather conditions in the early part of the year, trading during the period for Windsmoor has been encouraging. Sales and profits for the first four months are running ahead of the comparable period last year.

Forward orders for "Windsmoor's" Autumn 1986 collection show an increase of 25 per cent over 1985 which is a good indication of the likely reception for the collection in the concession outlets.

During the current financial year, 16 new "Windsmoor" and 30 new "Flora" concessions are scheduled to open, bringing the total number of concessions to some 550 and plans are being made for further new outlets in 1987, of which 11 have already been finalised. This would have been equivalent to a yield of 4.3 per cent, or the Offer for Sale price of 102p and covered 2.34 times and 2.61 times respectively by earnings per share calculated on the basis set out under Price Earnings Ratio above. It is intended that future dividends will be payable in or about September (normal) and in or about May (final).

The Directors believe that much potential remains for the Group in the expansion of "shop-with-a-shop" trading both in the U.K. and Europe. In this regard, Windsmoor continues to welcome developments and change in the High Street, which have proved beneficial for the Group in the past.

With the development of "own-label" merchandise for retailers, the prospect of introducing further associated merchandise under the "Windsmoor" and "Flora" labels and the launch of new brands, the Directors are confident of continued and progressive growth.

The Directors consider that the Group has a strong management team and that its expansion in all aspects of design, manufacturing and marketing will provide an excellent basis for future growth. Windsmoor is a leading company in a large and growing industry and the Directors view the future with confidence and optimism.

SECTION I — ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT

Hacker Young Chartered Accountants

The following is the text of a report received from Hacker Young, Chartered Accountants, the auditors and reporting accountants.

The Directors, Windsmoor PLC, Windsmoor House, Tottenham Road, Tottenham, London N15 4BP. The Directors, Chase Manhattan Securities, 1 London Wall Buildings, London EC2M 3PT.

4th July, 1986

We have examined the audited accounts of Windsmoor PLC (the Company) and of its subsidiary companies together called "the Group" for each of the five years ended 30th January, 1982 to 1st February, 1986 (the relevant accounting periods). The actual year ends for the relevant accounting periods are 30th January, 1982, 29th January, 1983, 28th January, 1984, 2nd February, 1985 and 1st February, 1986. For ease of reference, the year ends for the relevant accounting periods have been shown for the purposes of this report as 31st January, 1982 to 1st February, 1986.

The Company was incorporated on 20th January, 1966, as I.A.N.L. (Melrose Road) Limited and re-registered as a public limited company on 20th June, 1986, with the name Windsmoor PLC.

Farr, Rose & Gay, Chartered Accountants, acted as auditors to the Group for the year ended 30th January, 1982. Farr, Rose & Gay merged with Hacker Young in April, 1983 and we have continued to act as auditors to the Group for the remaining four years ended 31st January, 1986.

The financial information presented below is based on the audited accounts of the Group after making such adjustments as we consider necessary. Our work has been carried out in accordance with the Auditing Guidelines, Prospectuses and the reporting accountants.

The financial information shown below, which has been prepared under the historical cost convention, gives a true and fair view of the profits and source and application of funds of the Group for the relevant accounting periods and of the state of affairs of the Group at the end of each of those years.

1. Accounting Policies

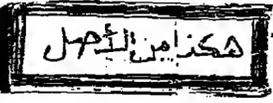
The financial information presented in this report has been prepared on the basis of the following principal accounting policies, which have been applied consistently throughout the periods under review.

- a) Turnover: Turnover represents the invoiced value of goods sold to third parties net of Value Added Tax and credit notes.
- b) Basis of Presentation: The accounts are prepared under the historical cost convention. Consolidated accounts include the results of all subsidiary companies. The results of the associated company are included under the equity method of accounting.
- c) Depreciation: Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of fixed assets over their expected useful lives at the following rates:
  - Leasehold properties — Amortized over the duration of the lease.
  - Shop fixtures and fittings — 25% straight line.
  - Furniture and fittings — 20% straight line.
  - Plant and machinery — 20% straight line.
  - Motor vehicles — 25% straight line.
  - Office equipment — 20%/25% straight line.
- d) Stock: Stock and work in progress are valued on a consistent basis at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost consists of direct materials and labour together with the appropriate proportion of overheads. Provision is made for obsolete, slow moving or defective stock.
- e) Deferred Taxation: Provision is made for deferred taxation, using the liability method, on all material timing differences which are not expected to continue for the foreseeable future.
- f) Pensions: The costs of pension premiums are charged to the profit and loss account in the year in which they become payable.
- g) Foreign Currencies: Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Trade balances arising from foreign transactions are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Profits and losses arising from foreign exchange transactions are dealt with in the profit and loss account in the year in which they arise.

2. Group Profit and Loss Accounts

The summarized consolidated profit and loss accounts of the Group for the five years ended 31st January, 1986 are as follows—

	Year ended 31st January					
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	
	Notes	£000	£000	£000	£000	
Turnover	tot	22,074	28,766	34,395	41,910	53,816
Cost of Sales		19,159	24,458	28,953</		



WINDMOOR PLC

Notes to the Balance Sheet

a) Tangible fixed assets

Table showing tangible fixed assets (Cost, Accumulated Depreciation, Net book values) for 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, and 1986.

b) Investment

Table showing investment in associated company of cost share of post acquisition profits for 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, and 1986.

c) Stocks

Table showing stocks (Fabrics, Work in progress, Finished garments) for 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, and 1986.

d) Debtors

Table showing debtors (Trade debtors, Other debtors, Prepayments, Taxation recoverable) for 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, and 1986.

e) Creditors

Table showing creditors (Amounts falling due within one year, Bank loans and overdrafts, Bills payable, etc.) for 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, and 1986.

f) Provision for liabilities and charges

Table showing provision for liabilities and charges (Capital allowances in advance of depreciation, Other timing differences) for 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, and 1986.

g) Share capital

Table showing share capital (Authorized, Issued and fully paid, Deferred shares) for 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, and 1986.

h) Profit and loss account

Table showing profit and loss account (Profit and loss account brought forward, Capitalization issue, Exchange differences) for 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, and 1986.

i) Contingent liabilities

There are contingent liabilities existing at 31st January, 1986 in connection with: trade documentary credits and bank indemnities of £1,050,319; and the guarantees given by the Company for the bank overdrafts of other Group companies.

j) Capital commitments

Table showing capital commitments (Contracted for, authorized but not contracted for) for 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, and 1986.

k) Subsidiaries

Table showing subsidiaries (Windmoor (London) Limited, Plover Fashions Limited, Windmoor (World Export) Limited, A & I Green Limited) with details of incorporation and activities.

4. Group Statements of Source and Application of Funds

The summarized consolidated statements of source and application of funds of the Group for the five years ended 31st January, 1986 are set out below:

Group Statements of Source and Application of Funds table for 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, and 1986.

5. Audited Accounts

No audited accounts of the Company or its subsidiaries have been prepared in respect of any period subsequent to 31st January, 1986.

Yours faithfully, HACKER YOUNG Chartered Accountants.

SECTION II — PRO FORMA BALANCE SHEET

The following pro-forma balance sheet is provided for illustrative purposes only and is based on the audited consolidated balance sheet of the Group as at 31st January, 1986, adjusted to show the approximate effects of: (i) the capitalization of reserves of £47,000 and £968,000; and (ii) the issue of 1,525,000 new Ordinary Shares in the Offer for Sale to raise approximately £1,100,000, other estimated expenses which has been set off against the bank overdraft, as though such events had taken place on that date.

Pro Forma Balance Sheet table showing assets and liabilities for 1986.

SECTION III — GENERAL INFORMATION

1. The Company and its Share Capital (1) The Company was incorporated in England on 26th January, 1966 as a private limited company with registered number 2699009 under the Companies Act 1948 and with the name J.A.A.J. (Inkhouse) Board Limited. On 9th June, 1966 the name of the Company was changed to Windmoor (Holdings) Limited. The Company was re-registered as a public limited company on 20th June, 1986 with the name Windmoor PLC.

2. Subsidiary and Associated Companies

The Company has the following subsidiary and associated companies:

Table showing subsidiary and associated companies (Name, Country and date of incorporation, Issued and fully paid share capital, Percentage of share capital owned, Principal activity).

Note (1) The share capital in these companies is owned by Windmoor (London) Limited.

The registered office of all the companies listed above is situated at Windmoor House, Lawrence Road, London N15 4EP save that the registered office of Windmoor (Hong Kong) Limited is situated at Room 302, East Ocean Centre, 96 Granville Road, Tsimshatsui East, Kowloon, Hong Kong.

3. Offer Arrangements

(1) By an Agreement ("the Offer for Sale Agreement") dated 4th July, 1986 and made between the Directors (11) R.R. Green and Others ("the Vendors") (2) the Company (3) and Chase Manhattan Securities 141, Chase Manhattan Securities has agreed, subject to all the Ordinary Shares of the Company issued and now being issued being admitted to the Official List by 23rd July, 1986, to purchase from the Vendors 5,075,000 Ordinary Shares of 5p each and to subscribe for 1,525,000 Ordinary Shares of 5p in each case of a price of 100p per share and to offer all such shares for sale to the public at the same price.

(2) In consideration of its services, Chase Manhattan Securities will receive a fee and commission of 2 per cent. on the aggregate value of the shares being offered for sale out of which it will pay sub-underwriting commission of 1% per cent. on such aggregate value. All other costs, charges and expenses of and incidental to the Offer for Sale and the application for admission to the Official List will be borne by the Company.

(3) Under the Offer for Sale Agreement, the Directors and the Company have given Chase Manhattan Securities a warranty in relation to the information in this document and certain of the Directors and the Company have given Chase Manhattan Securities certain general warranties. In addition, the Vendors (other than D. M. Rose) and the Company have given Chase Manhattan Securities an indemnity in relation to the information in this document and the Vendors (other than D. M. Rose) have given the Company and its subsidiaries certain indemnities in relation to income tax and capital transfer tax.

(4) All the shareholders have agreed with Chase Manhattan Securities not to dispose of any shares in the Company retained by them following the Offer for Sale for a period of 12 months from the date hereof without the prior written consent of Chase Manhattan Securities, save that the does not apply to any off-market disposals by the Trustees of the Charles Green Settlement to any other Vendor.

(5) The Vendors and the number of Ordinary Shares being sold by each of them respectively are as follows:

Table showing Vendors and number of Ordinary Shares (Name, No. of Ordinary Shares, %).

4. Directors' and Other Interests

(1) The beneficial interests as defined in the Companies Act 1985 of the Directors in the share capital of the Company immediately following completion of the Offer for Sale will be as follows:

Table showing Directors' and Other Interests (Name, No. of Ordinary Shares, %).

(2) Immediately following completion of the Offer for Sale, B. R. Green, A. D. Green and D. M. Rose as part registered holders will have a part non-beneficial interest in a total of 5,642,219 Ordinary Shares of 5p each (comprising 25.65 per cent. of the Company's then issued share capital) as Trustees of a discretionary trust made in 1952 by the late Charles Green, B. R. Green, L. Green, R. J. Green, A. D. Green, J. R. Green and their respective wives and children one of members of the class of potential beneficiaries of the trust.

(3) On 4th July, 1986, B. R. Green and R. J. Green entered into a Pre-emption Agreement whereby each has a right of first refusal for himself or a nominated purchaser in respect of the other's Ordinary Shares in the Company (not being shares sold under the Offer for Sale) until both are dead or the aggregate shareholdings of them and other descendants of the late Charles Green and their spouses falls below 50.1 per cent. of the issued share capital of the Company or they otherwise agree.

(4) Save as disclosed in sub-paragraphs (1) and (2) above, the Company is not aware of any person who, immediately following completion of the Offer for Sale, will be directly or indirectly interested in 5 per cent. or more of the issued share capital of the Company.

(5) No Director has any interest in any transactions which are or were entered into in their name or conditions or significant to the business of the Group and which had been effected by the Company during the current or immediately preceding financial year or (b) will be effected by the Company during an earlier financial year and remain in any respect outstanding or unperformed.

5. Directors' Service Agreements

(1) The following is a summary of the Directors' service agreements of which came into effect on 1st July, 1986:

Table showing Directors' Service Agreements (Name, Term of Appointment, Basic Salary, Employing Company).

(2) Termination of the above service agreements may be effected by 12 months' notice by either party expiring on or at any time after the expiry of their fixed term.

(3) Save as aforesaid, there are no existing or proposed service agreements between any of the Directors and the Company or any of its subsidiaries.

(4) The aggregate of the remuneration paid and benefits in kind granted to the Directors during the last financial year ended on 31st February, 1986 was £325,000. It is estimated that the aggregate amounts payable to the Directors of the Company in the current financial year ending on 31st January, 1987 under the arrangements in force at the date hereof will be £330,000.

6. Share Option Scheme

(1) The Company adopted an Executive Share Option Scheme on 12th June, 1986 which contains the following principal features (subject to the approval of the Inland Revenue and to the special resolutions referred to in 12(c) above becoming unconditional):

- (a) A limit of the lower of 1,822,527 Ordinary Shares (being equal to 8.28 per cent. of the Company's issued Ordinary share capital) following the Offer for Sale and 5 per cent. of the Company's issued share capital from time to time (when aggregated with Ordinary Shares issued pursuant to rights granted under other executive share schemes within the period of 10 years preceding any grant of option) will be made available for subscription under the Scheme at the Directors' discretion to selected full-time employees and full-time directors of the companies in the Group, provided that the aggregate of all Ordinary Shares issued and issuable under the Scheme and any other employee share schemes: (i) when the previous 10 years shall not exceed 10 per cent. of the issued share capital from time to time; and (ii) in any 3 years shall not exceed 3 per cent. of the issued share capital from time to time in any 3 years.
- (b) The price at which shares may be subscribed for pursuant to an option will be determined by the Directors but shall not be less than the middle market quotation of an Ordinary Share on the closing day of The Stock Exchange immediately preceding the date of grant of an Option as determined from the Daily Official List of The Stock Exchange or, if greater, the nominal value of an Ordinary Share.
- (c) Participants will pay a consideration of £1 for every option granted to them.
- (d) No option may be granted under the Scheme to any person if he is within two years of retirement or if the aggregate of the subscription price in relation to all Ordinary Shares: (i) is to be subject to the option and under existing options or options to be exercised on the exercise of any other options pursuant to the Scheme or any other scheme approved under the Finance Act 1984 and established by the Company or any associated company exceeds the greater of four times his annual remuneration (excluding benefits in kind) for the current or preceding tax year (whichever is the greater) and £100,000; and (ii) occurred by him by allotment or in respect of which options have been granted to him under the Scheme and any other share scheme established by the Company or any subsidiary (except for profit-sharing schemes, SAYE option schemes and schemes approved under the Finance Act 1984) within the previous ten years, exceeds four times his annual rate of remuneration.
- (e) No option will be capable of transfer or assignment.
- (f) Options may be granted to those eligible to participate in the Scheme during the six-week period following the approval of the Scheme by the Inland Revenue and thereafter during the six-week period immediately following the preliminary announcement by the Company of its annual and half-year results.
- (g) No option will normally be exercisable less than three years or more than ten years after being granted or between such dates within that period as the Directors determine. An option may otherwise be exercised in the following circumstances: (i) if, before the date on which it first becomes exercisable or on any time thereafter while it remains exercisable, a participant ceases to be an employee of the Group because of his death, disability, redundancy or retirement; or if his employing subsidiary ceases to be a member of the Group or will be transferred within the first six months of such cessation, three and a half years after the date of which the option is granted; and three and a half years after a previous exercise of an option when no income tax charges arise; (ii) if, before the date on which it first becomes exercisable or on any time thereafter while it remains exercisable, a participant dies while still an employee of the Group, it may be exercised within twelve months of his death; (iii) if, after the date on which it first becomes exercisable, a participant ceases to be an employee of the Group for any other reason, and the Directors decide that it can be exercised, then it may be exercised within six months of such cessation unless the Directors permit a longer period up to the maximum period permissible under (i) above; and (iv) upon a change in control or on a voluntary winding-up of the Company.
- (h) Ordinary Shares issued pursuant to the exercise of options will, with effect from their date of issue, rank pari passu with existing Ordinary Shares of the Company.
- (i) Any condition of attainment of a performance target in relation to the exercise of an option may (with the prior approval of the Inland Revenue) be waived by the Board.
- (j) Provided that the Scheme conforms to comply with Inland Revenue requirements for approval under the Finance Act 1984, certain provisions of the Scheme may be amended by the Directors (but except for amendments which the Directors think necessary or desirable to obtain and maintain approval of the Inland Revenue to the Scheme) the following important features of the Scheme cannot be altered without the prior approval of the Company in General Meeting: (i) the necessary qualifications for participation by employees in the Scheme;

WINDSMOOR PLC

- (l) the maximum number of Ordinary Shares in respect of which options may be granted and the method of calculating adjustments to such number and to the Ordinary Shares under option in the event of any reorganisation of capital;
- (m) the consideration of £1 for each option and the calculation of the price payable on the exercise of an option;
- (n) provisions limiting the grant of options to employees;
- (o) the rights attaching to the Ordinary Shares issued on the exercise of an option; and
- (p) the non-transferability of options.

21. As at the date of this document no options have been granted or agreed to be granted under the Scheme. However, it is the intention of the Directors to grant options, on or before 31st July, 1986 over a total of 353,769 Ordinary Shares being equal to approximately 1.61 per cent. of the issued share capital immediately following the Offer for Sale to S. Brenner, J. R. Green, G. M. Kenilston, S. E. Nestor-Sherman and O. A. Waller and certain other employees.

7. Articles of Association

The Articles of Association of the Company contain provisions, inter alia, to the following effect—

(1) Rights of Shares

- (a) As to voting, subject to any special terms as to voting upon which any shares may for the time being be held in respect of which there are none as presently upon a show of hands every member present in person shall have one vote and upon a poll every member present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every share held by him.
- (b) As to dividends, subject to any special rights attached to any shares issued by the Company in the future, the holders of the Ordinary Shares are entitled *par passu* amongst themselves, but in proportion to the amounts paid up on the shares held by them, to share in the whole of the profits of the Company paid out as dividends.
- (c) As to return of capital on a winding up, the assets remaining after payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company and the costs of the liquidation shall, subject to any special rights attaching to any other class of shares, be applied in repaying to the holders of Ordinary Shares the amounts paid up on such shares and any surplus shall be distributed amongst such holders according to the numbers of shares held by them respectively.

(2) Variation of Share Rights

Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act 1985, the rights attached to any class of shares may be modified, abrogated or varied either with the consent in writing of the holders of three-fourths of the issued shares of that class or with the sanction of an extraordinary resolution passed at a general meeting of the holders of the shares of that class.

(3) Changes in Share Capital

The Company may by ordinary resolution increase its share capital, alter the nominal amount of each share and cancel any unissued shares. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act 1985, the Company may by special resolution reduce its share capital.

(4) Transfer of Shares

All transfers of shares must be in writing in the usual form or any other form permitted by the Stock Transfer Act 1963 or approved by the Directors. The instrument of transfer must be signed by or on behalf of the transferor and, if the shares being transferred are not fully paid, by or on behalf of the transferee. The Directors may in their absolute discretion and without assigning any reason therefor refuse to register any transfer of a share not being a fully paid share to a person to whom they do not approve and may also decline to register any transfer of a share on which the Company has a lien.

(5) Unclaimed Dividends

Any dividend unclaimed after a period of twelve years from the date of its declaration shall be forfeited and shall revert to the Company.

(6) Directors

(a) Restrictions on voting: No Director may vote or be counted in the quorum in respect of any contract, arrangement or any other proposal whatsoever in which he has any material interest otherwise than by virtue of his interest in shares or debentures or other securities of or otherwise in or through the Company. The Company may by ordinary resolution suspend or relax this prohibition in any extent or partly any transaction not authorised by reason of a contravention of the prohibition. The prohibition does not apply in any case to resolutions regarding the giving of any security or indemnity to a Director in respect of money lent or obligations incurred by him as the holder of or for the benefit of any member of the Group or to a third party in respect of a debt or obligation of any member of the Group for which the Director has assumed responsibility under a guarantee or indemnity or by the giving of security for any proposal concerning an offer of securities of or by any member of the Group which is to be undertaken or subsidised by the Director or any proposal concerning any other company in which the Director is interested, unless he is the holder of or beneficially interested in one per cent. or more of the issued shares of any class of such company or of any third company through which his interest is derived or of the voting rights available to members of the relevant company and full any proposal concerning the adoption, modification or operation of a superannuation fund or retirement benefits scheme or employees' share scheme under which he may benefit and which has been approved by or is subject to and controlled upon approval by the Board of Internal Revenue for taxation purposes. Proposals concerning the appointment including being or varying the terms of appointment of two or more Directors to offices of employment with the Company may be divided and considered in relation to each Director separately and in such cases each Director is not deemed from voting under (b) above shall be entitled to vote in respect of each resolution except that concerning his own appointment.

(b) Remuneration: The aggregate fees of the Directors shall not exceed £20,000 but the Directors may be paid such further sums by way of additional fees as may from time to time be determined by the Company in general meeting. The Directors are entitled to be paid all reasonable expenses incurred by them in attending meetings of the Directors or committees of the Directors or general meetings, or otherwise in or about the business of the Company. Any Director who is appointed to any executive office or who serves on any committee or who otherwise performs services which in the opinion of the Directors are outside the scope of the ordinary duties of a Director may be paid in addition to any Directors' fees such remuneration (whether by way of salary, commission or participation in profits or partly in one way and partly in another) as the Directors may determine. The Directors may grant pensions or other benefits to any executive Director or to Directors and to persons connected with them.

(c) Borrowing powers: Subject as provided below, the Directors may exercise all the powers of the Company to raise or borrow money and to mortgage or charge its undertaking property and assets both present and future including uncalled capital and, subject to Section 80 of the Companies Act 1985, to issue debentures, debenture stock or other securities whether outright or as collateral security for any debt or obligation of the Company or any third party. The Directors shall restrict the borrowings of the Company and exercise all voting and other rights or powers of control exercisable by the Company in relation to its subsidiaries for the time being ("the subsidiaries") so as to ensure that as regards the subsidiaries only in so far as by the exercise of such rights or powers of control the Directors can ensure that the aggregate amount for the time being remaining outstanding in respect of money borrowed has such expression as defined in the Articles and secured by the Group (exclusive of inter-group borrowings) shall not without the previous sanction of the Company in general meeting exceed an amount equal to 1½ times the aggregate of—  
 (i) the amount paid up or credited as paid up on the share capital of the Company; and  
 (ii) the amount standing to the credit of the reserves of the Company and the subsidiaries after adjustment as more particularly set out in the relevant Articles.

(d) Retirement under an age limit: Directors are not required to retire on attaining the age of seventy or any other age and Section 293 of the Companies Act 1985 does not apply to the Company.  
 (e) Removal of Directors: A Director not being one who holds 10 per cent. or more of the issued Share Capital of the Company, shall resign his office as Director if requested to do so by all the other Directors or by any two Directors holding between them not less than 51 per cent. of the issued Share Capital of the Company.

8. Material Contract

The only contract, not being a contract in the ordinary course of business, to have been entered into by the Company and its subsidiaries within the two years immediately preceding the date of the document, and which is or may be material to the Offer for Sale Agreement summarised in paragraph 3 above.

9. Property

The principal establishments of the Group, all of which are leasehold, are as follows—

Location	Description	Approximate area of building in sq. feet less usable space	Date lease expires	Current annual rent	Period of review: Next rent review date
20 Upper Grosvenor Street, London W1	Showrooms and offices with residential flat above	5,800	1st May, 1995	52,000	None
Block A, Lawrence Road Industrial Estate, Tottenham, London N15	Wholesale storage and distribution centre with ancillary offices	16,850	11th November, 2004	24,685	5 yearly; 12th November, 1989
Block B, Lawrence Road Industrial Estate, Tottenham, London N15	Manufacturing, distribution and ancillary offices	29,200	18th January, 1987 (1)	42,800	None
Block C, North Wing, Lawrence Road Industrial Estate, Tottenham, London N15	Manufacturing distribution and ancillary offices	38,000	24th March, 1987 (2)	92,500	None
Block C, South Wing, Lawrence Road Industrial Estate, Tottenham, London N15	Warehouse and Distribution Centre	18,880	18th January, 1987 (3)	10,250	None
Block E, North Wing, Lawrence Road Industrial Estate, Tottenham, London N15	Warehouse and Distribution Centre	35,150	28th September, 2004 (4)	49,000	7 yearly; 29th September, 1990

Notes: (1) Option to renew for 21 year term exercised on 17th January, 1986. Rent agreed subject to contract at £43,800 per annum. Rent reviews on a 5 yearly basis, the first such review being on 19th January, 1992.  
 (2) Notice served requiring grant of new lease under Section 25 (Landlord and Tenant Act 1954). Counter-notice served by landlord to effect that new lease not proposed subject to agreement of terms.  
 (3) Option to renew for 21 year term exercised 21st January, 1986. Rent to be agreed if lived by independent expert.  
 (4) Option to renew for further 7 years exercisable on not less than 6 months' notice prior to expiration of term.

10. Taxation

(1) The Directors have been advised that, immediately following completion of the Offer for Sale, the Company will remain a close company within the meaning of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970.

(2) For accounting periods to 2nd February, 1985 the Inland Revenue has confirmed, in respect of the Company and its subsidiaries, that they do not propose to apply the special and advantageous provisions contained in Schedule 16 of the Finance Act 1972. Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries has yet applied for shortfall and appointment clearances in respect of the year ended 1st February, 1986; the Company has been advised that it is unlikely that any liability will arise to the Company or its subsidiaries in respect of shortfall assessment for that period.

(3) The Company has received clearance under Section 404 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 in respect of the transactions involved in or leading to this Offer for Sale.

(4) When paying a dividend, the Company has to remit to the Inland Revenue an amount of advance corporation tax ("ACT") at a rate which is related to the basic rate of income tax and is currently twenty-nine sevenths of the dividend paid. Accordingly, the ACT related to a dividend currently equals 29 per cent. of the sum of the cash dividend plus the ACT. For shareholders resident in the UK, the ACT paid is available as a tax credit, which individual shareholders who are so resident may set off against their total income tax liability or, in appropriate cases, reclaim in cash. A UK resident corporate shareholder will not be liable to UK corporation tax on any dividend received.

Whether the holders of shares in the Company who are resident in countries other than the UK are entitled to a payment from the Inland Revenue of a proportion of the tax credit in respect of dividends on such shares depends in general upon the provisions of any double tax convention or agreement which exists between such countries and the UK. Persons who are not resident in the UK should consult their own tax advisers as to the possible applicability of such provisions, the procedure for claiming payment and what relief or credit may be claimed in the jurisdiction in which they are resident for such tax credit.

11. Working Capital

The Directors are of the opinion that, taking into account available bank and other facilities and the net proceeds of the Offer for Sale receivable by the Company, the Group has sufficient working capital for its present requirements.

12. General

(1) The total charges (exclusive of VAT) payable by the Company in connection with the Offer for Sale are estimated to amount to £2515,000. The total remuneration of Chase Manhattan Securities and sub-underwriters, including underwriting commissions and margins, amounts to some £215,000. The estimated net cash proceeds accruing to the Company from the Offer for Sale are £1,100,000 and will be used as described in the section headed "Reasons for the Offer for Sale" in this document.

(2) The Ordinary Shares now being offered for sale have a nominal value of 5p each and, as the Offer for Sale price of 10.5p, the issue premium is 101p per share. No expenses of the Offer for Sale are being specifically charged to subscribers or purchasers under the Offer for Sale.

(3) The Offer for Sale is being underwritten in full by Chase Manhattan Securities whose registered office is at Woodgare House, Coleridge Street, London EC2P 2JQ.

(4) Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries, or has in the twelve months prior to the date hereof been engaged in or threatened with any litigation or arbitration which may have or has had a significant effect on the financial position of the Group and no litigation or claim or threat thereof which may have such effect is known to the Directors.

(5) There has been no significant change in the financial or trading position of the Group since 1st February, 1986, being the date of the latest audited accounts.

(6) Hooper Young have given and have not withdrawn their written consent to the issue of the document with the inclusion herein of a copy of their report and letter and the references thereto in the form and context in which they are included.

(7) The financial information concerning the Company and its subsidiaries contained in the document does not amount to full group accounts within the meaning of Section 254 of the Companies Act 1985. Full group accounts relating to each financial year to which the financial information relates have been delivered to the Registrar of Companies. The Auditors have made a report of the kind required by Section 236 of the Companies Act 1985 in respect of each such set of accounts and each such report was an unqualified report within the meaning of Section 255 of that Act.

(8) Each dividend on the Ordinary Shares of the Company will be paid to those holders of Ordinary Shares on the register of members on the record date for such dividend. Such record date will normally be about six weeks before the date of payment.

13. Documents for Inspection

Copies of the following documents may be inspected at the offices of Macfarlanes, 10 Norwich Street, London EC4A 3DF during usual business hours on any weekday (Saturdays and public holidays excepted) until 21st July, 1986—

- (1) The Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company;
- (2) the audited consolidated accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries for the two years ended 1st February, 1986;
- (3) the Accounts' Report set out in Section 1 and the statement of adjustments relating thereto;
- (4) the Directors' service agreements referred to in paragraph 5 above;
- (5) the Rules of the Share Option Scheme referred to in paragraph 6 above;
- (6) the contract referred to in paragraph 8 above; and
- (7) the written consent referred to in paragraph 12(6) above.

Dated 4th July, 1986.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF APPLICATION

Acceptance of applications will be conditional upon all the Ordinary Shares of the Company issued and now being issued being admitted to the Official List by 23rd July, 1986 and upon Chase Manhattan Securities not rescinding the Offer for Sale Agreement in accordance with its terms. If any application is not accepted or if any application is accepted for fewer Ordinary Shares than the number applied for, the application money or the balance of the amount paid on application will be returned without interest and at the risk of the applicant.

Chase Manhattan Securities reserves the right to present all cheques and bankers' drafts for payment on receipt, to retain letters of Acceptance and similar application monies pending clearance of the successful applicants' cheques and to reject any application in whole or in part and, in particular, multiple or suspected multiple applications.

By completing and delivering an Application Form, you accept the application, you agree to purchase the number of Ordinary Shares of the Company specified in your Application Form for any smaller number for which the application is accepted or the offer for sale price subject to the Listing Particulars relating to the Company dated 4th July, 1986, including these terms and conditions, and the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company;

(a) you authorise Chase Manhattan Securities to send a fully paid non-renewable letter of Acceptance for the number of Ordinary Shares for which your application is accepted, and/or a crossed cheque for any money not accepted, by post to your address for that of the proposed applicant as set out in your Application Form and to procure that your name together with the name(s) of any other joint applicant(s) is/are placed on the register of members of the Company in respect of such Ordinary Shares the entitlement to which has not been duly renounced;

(b) you agree that your application may not be revoked until after 23rd July, 1986 and that this paragraph constitutes a collateral contract between you and Chase Manhattan Securities which will become binding upon despatch by post to you, in the case of delivery by hand, receipt by Barclays Bank PLC, New Issues Department, of your Application Form;

(c) you warrant that your acceptance will be honoured on first presentation;

(d) you agree that any letter of Acceptance and any money returnable to you may be retained pending clearance of your remittance;

(e) you agree that all applications, acceptances of applications and contracts resulting therefrom under the Offer for Sale will be governed by and construed in accordance with English law;

(f) you warrant that, if you sign the Application Form on behalf of somebody else, or on behalf of a corporation, you have due authority to do so;

(g) you confirm that in making such application you are not relying on any information or representation in relation to the Company or to any of its subsidiaries other than those contained in the Listing Particulars and you accordingly agree that no person responsible solely or partly for the Listing Particulars or any part thereof will have any liability for any such other information or representation.

No person receiving a copy of the Listing Particulars or the Application Form in any territory other than the United Kingdom may treat the same as constituting an invitation or offer to them, nor should they in any event use such form, unless in the relevant territory such an invitation or offer could lawfully be made to such persons or such form could lawfully be used without contravention of any registration or other legal requirements. It is the responsibility of persons outside the United Kingdom wishing to make an application under the Offer for Sale to satisfy themselves as to full observance of the laws of any relevant territory in connection therewith, including the obtaining of any requisite governmental or other legal consents which may be required and compliance with any other formalities in such territory, and to pay any transfer or other taxes required to be paid in such territory in respect of Ordinary Shares acquired by them under the Offer for Sale.

The basis of allocation will be determined by Chase Manhattan Securities in consultation with the Company. Acceptance of applications will be effected at the election of Chase Manhattan Securities either by notification of the basis of allocation to the Stock Exchange or by the determination, by Chase Manhattan Securities of the number of Ordinary Shares for which application is accepted.

Preference will be given in respect of a maximum of 350,000 Ordinary Shares being offered for sale to applicants made by present or past employees of the Company or its subsidiaries. In the event of excess applications being received from employees, the basis of allocation will be determined by Chase Manhattan Securities at its discretion, in consultation with the Company.

No individual allocation of shares representing more than 10 per cent. of the issued Ordinary share capital will be made.

All documents and cheques sent by post will be at the risk of the person(s) entered thereon.

APPLICATION PROCEDURE

- Insert in Box 1 (in figures) the number of Ordinary Shares for which you are applying. Applications must be for a minimum of 200 Ordinary Shares in one of the following multiples: for more than 200 shares, but not more than 1,000 shares, in multiples of 100 shares; for more than 1,000 shares, but not more than 10,000 shares, in multiples of 500 shares; for more than 10,000 shares, but not more than 20,000 shares, in multiples of 1,000 shares; for more than 20,000 shares, but not more than 50,000 shares, in multiples of 5,000 shares; for more than 50,000 shares, in multiples of 10,000 shares.
- Insert in Box 2 (in figures) the amount of your cheque or bankers' draft.
- Sign and date the Application Form in Box 3.
- The Application Form may be signed by someone else on your behalf and/or on behalf of any joint applicant(s) if duly authorised to do so but the powerful of attorney must be enclosed for inspection. A corporation should sign under the hand of a duly authorised officer whose representative capacity must be stated.
- Insert your full name and address in BLOCK CAPITALS in Box 4.

- You must join a single cheque or bankers' draft to your completed Application Form. Your cheque or bankers' draft must be made payable to "Barclays Bank PLC" for the amount payable on application inserted in Box 2 and should be crossed "Not Negotiable - Windsmoor PLC".
- No receipt will be issued for this payment, which must be solely for the application.
- Your cheque or bankers' draft must be drawn in sterling on an account of a branch which must be in the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man of a bank which is either a member of the London or Scottish Clearing Houses or which has arranged for its cheques and bankers' drafts to be presented for payment through the Clearing Houses provided for the members of those Clearing Houses and which must bear the appropriate sorting code number in the top right hand corner.
- Applications may be accompanied by a cheque drawn by someone other than the applicant(s), but any money to be returned will be sent by crossed cheque in favour of the person(s) named in Box 4 (and 6). A separate cheque or bankers' draft must accompany each application.
- An application will not be considered unless these conditions are fulfilled.

- You may apply jointly with other persons.
- You must then arrange for the Application Form to be completed by or on behalf of each joint applicant up to a maximum of three persons total. Their full names and addresses should be inserted in BLOCK CAPITALS in Box 6.
- Box 7 must be signed by or on behalf of each joint applicant (other than the first applicant who should complete Box 4 and sign in Box 3).

If anyone is signing on behalf of any joint applicant(s), the powerful of attorney must be enclosed for inspection.

You must send the completed Application Form by post, or deliver it by hand, to Barclays Bank PLC, New Issues Department, P.O. Box 123, Fleetway House, 25 Farringdon Street, London EC4A 4HD, so as to be received not later than 10.00 am on Thursday 10th July, 1986. If you post your Application Form, you are recommended to use first class post and allow at least two days for delivery. Precursor copies of Application Forms will not be accepted.

- You must then arrange for the Application Form to be completed by or on behalf of each joint applicant up to a maximum of three persons total. Their full names and addresses should be inserted in BLOCK CAPITALS in Box 6.
- Box 7 must be signed by or on behalf of each joint applicant (other than the first applicant who should complete Box 4 and sign in Box 3).

If anyone is signing on behalf of any joint applicant(s), the powerful of attorney must be enclosed for inspection.

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BASIS OF ACCEPTANCE AND DEALING ARRANGEMENTS

The application list will open at 10.00 am on Thursday, 10th July, 1986 and will close as soon thereafter as Chase Manhattan Securities may determine. The basis on which the applications have been accepted will be announced as soon as possible after the application list closes. It is expected that non-renewable letters of Acceptance will be posted to successful applicants on Wednesday, 16th July, 1986 and will be renewable up to 22nd August, 1986. Dealings in the Ordinary Shares are expected to commence on Thursday 17th July, 1986.

Arrangements have been made for registration of all the Ordinary Shares now offered for sale, free of stamp duty and registration fees, in the names of purchasers or persons in whose favour letters of Acceptance are duly renounced provided that, in cases of renunciation, letters of Acceptance duly completed in accordance with the instructions contained therein are lodged for registration on or before 3.00 pm on 22nd August, 1986. Share certificates will be despatched by first class post on or before 18th September, 1986.

AVAILABILITY OF LISTING PARTICULARS

Copies of these Listing Particulars can be obtained from all offices of The Stock Exchange and from—

- Windsmoor PLC  
20 Upper Grosvenor Street,  
London W1X 9PB.
- Windsmoor PLC  
Woodgare House,  
Lawrence Road,  
London N15 4EP.
- Chase Manhattan Securities  
1 London Wall Buildings,  
London EC2M 5PT.
- Chase Manhattan Securities  
Parkford House,  
72-73 Borough Street,  
London EC2V 5DP.
- Chase Manhattan Securities  
Woodgare House,  
Coleridge Street,  
London EC2P 2JQ.
- Barclays Bank PLC  
New Issues Department,  
Fleetway House,  
25 Farringdon Street,  
London EC4A 4HD.

and from the following branches of Barclays Bank PLC

- 63 Colmore Row,  
Birmingham B3 2YU.
- 40 Corn Street -  
Bristol BS99 7AL.
- 17 York Street,  
Manchester M60 2AN.
- 171/172 High Street,  
Southampton SO9 7DW.
- 4 Water Street,  
Liverpool L69 2DN.
- Old Market Square,  
Nottingham NG1 6FF.
- 121 Queen Street,  
Cardiff CF1 1SG.
- 6 Clarence Street,  
Kingston-upon-Thames KT1 1JY.
- 90 St. Vincent Street,  
Glasgow G2 5UQ.

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I/We offer to purchase \_\_\_\_\_

Ordinary Shares for each lesser number of Ordinary Shares in respect of which the application may be accepted at 10.5p per share on the terms of, and subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company

and I/We attach a cheque or bankers' draft for the amount payable, namely £ \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ July, 1986

PLEASE USE BLOCK CAPITALS

Mr., Mrs., Miss, Ms. or Mlle \_\_\_\_\_ Forename(s) in full \_\_\_\_\_

Surname \_\_\_\_\_

Address in full \_\_\_\_\_

Postcode \_\_\_\_\_

I/We have your cheque/bankers' draft for the amount in Box 2

Fill in this section only when there is more than one applicant. The first or sole applicant should complete Box 4 and sign Box 3. Insert in Box 6 the names and addresses of the second and subsequent applicants.

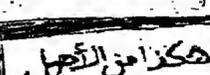
PLEASE USE BLOCK CAPITALS

Mr., Mrs., Miss, Ms. or Mlle _____	Mr., Mrs., Miss, Ms. or Mlle _____	Mr., Mrs., Miss, Ms. or Mlle _____
Forename(s) _____	Forename(s) _____	Forename(s) _____
Surname _____	Surname _____	Surname _____
Address _____	Address _____	Address _____
Postcode _____	Postcode _____	Postcode _____

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

1. Accepted No.
2. Shares allocated
3. Amount received
4. Amount payable
5. Amount returned
6. Cheque No.





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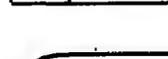
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SPORT

An awesome new Becker takes his bow

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

Boris Becker, aged 18, retained the Wimbledon men's singles championship by beating Ivan Lendl 6-4, 6-3, 7-5 in yesterday's final, which lasted two hours and two minutes. Lendl, champion of the United States and France, was a break up in the first and third sets of his first Wimbledon final - against the best grass court player in the world. It is awfully difficult to win the French championship on shale and then win seven matches on grass after only two weeks of rest and preparation. Moreover, had Lendl won yesterday he would have been the first player since Jan Kodeš (another Czechoslovak) in 1973, to win the Wimbledon final after five-set matches in the quarter-final and semi-final rounds. All things considered, Lendl proved himself as a grass court player. Becker, too, had something to prove. It is often said that defending a title successfully is more difficult than winning it in the first place. That is particularly true of a teenage prodigy who comes out of the blue. But the Becker we saw yesterday was a better, more mature player than the Becker of 1985. Lendl began the match so well that it was as if he regarded Becker as something of a lightweight after Slobodan Živojinović. Lendl had three break points in the first game, broke through for 3-2 with the help of impressive winners down each line but instantly had to concede his own service game. Breaking Becker's service so soon is the equivalent of punching an Irish prop forward in the first scrum-mage of the match. From 4-4 in the first set Becker won three consecutive games at a cost of only three points. At 2-2 in the second set Lendl had a break point but Becker frustrated him and later took the set with a run of three games in which he lost only four points. The nature of the tennis? Well, keeping a tally of aces and double faults was like checking who was ringing the bell more often at one of those fairground strength tests. We were by no means bewildered by subtlety, though Becker played some neat volleyed drops and Lendl often exploited the angles to dazzling effect, often when he was under stress and on the run. But the relentless brutality of the tennis, plus the long-distance glares the players were giving each other, seemed to have a chilling effect on the climate. Altogether Becker served 14 aces and seven double faults. Lendl served six of each. Becker lost some of his momentum at the beginning of the third set, went 0-3 down, then held his service in spite of two double faults. He counter-attacked with blazing ferocity to break back for 3-4 but at 4-5 Becker was serving at 0-40 down; three set points. Becker responded with such brilliantly violent tennis that he won five consecutive points. From 4-5 and 0-40 down, in fact, he lost only four more points. The last game produced a characteristic Becker point. Lendl hit a forehand down the line. Becker dived to retrieve it, fell and was still on his knees as Lendl's shot hit the net cord - but Becker still managed to tap a backhand cross-court for a winner. The lid fell off the cup as Becker was bowing to the Duchess of Kent. But such tricky manoeuvres are the lad's pleasure rather than his business. As a champion he is awesome yet admirable: an exceptional blend of strength and skill, enthusiasm and will-power. Becker plays the big points as if they were the ultimate challenges of his calling - as, indeed, they often are. To dart across a more sensitive area, he also has the charm and diplomacy to fit perfectly into the difficult role of the national hero Germany has been seeking. The men's doubles title went to Joakim Nystrom and Mats Wilander, previously regarded as Sweden's "reserve" doubles team. They saved six match points in a quarter-final with the United States champions, Ken Flach and Robert Seguso, won a semi-final against the Australian champions, Paul Annacone and Christo van Rensburg, and then beat Gary Donnelly and Peter Fleming to become the first Swedish winners since Sven Davidson and Ulf Schmidt in 1958.

Sun and grass and drug tests

By Rex Bellamy

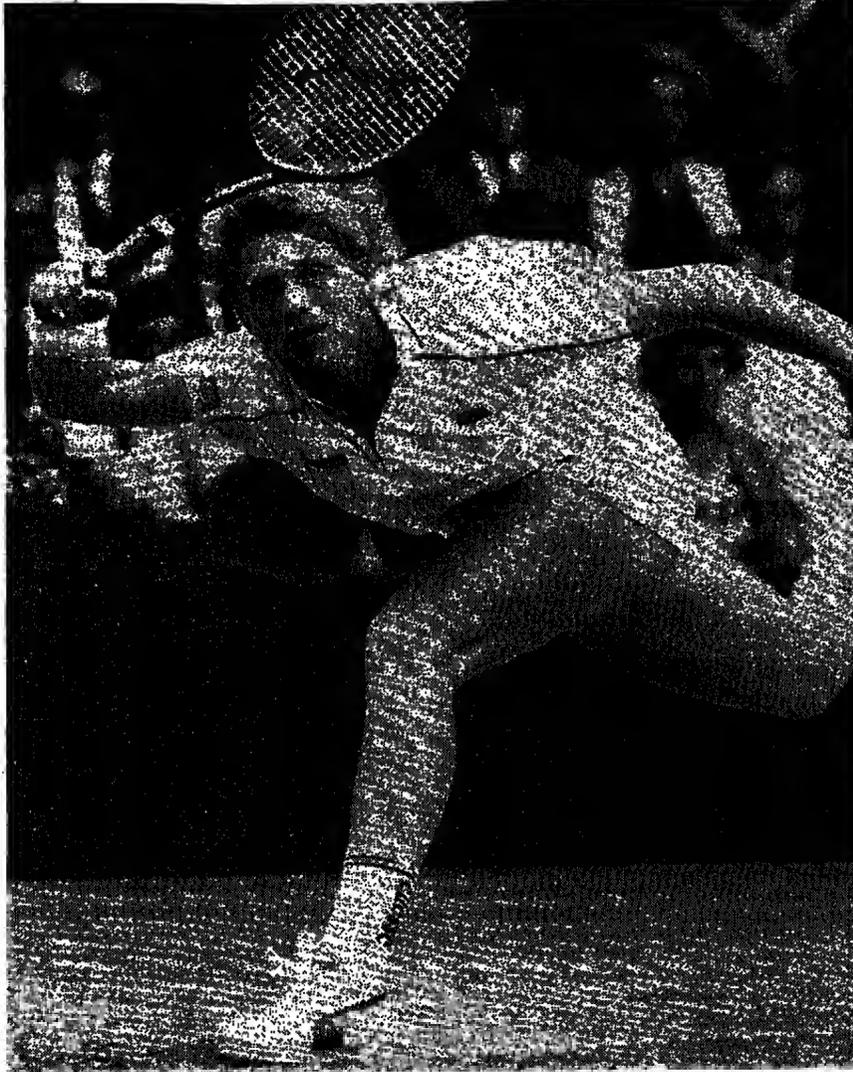
These 100th championships were remarkable for "firsts" or "first times", and for mostly superb weather and its welcome consequence - dry, worn courts, which provided a more consistent bounce than usual, and gave the men in particular a better chance to play attractive tennis. Nor must we forget the astonishing progress of Pat Cash, supposedly convalescent after an appendectomy. In the women's singles, Chris Lloyd had strenuously exciting matches with Helena Sukova and Hana Mandlikova. The "firsts" included drug tests and the centre court debut of a ball girl. The "first times" (excluding Martina Navratilova's ascent on the records) were six in number. For the first time since 1970, no Americans got through to the last four of the men's singles. And for the first time since 1969, the men's semi-finalists were all Europeans. Henri Leconte was the first Frenchman in the semi-finals since 1946, and Slobodan Živojinović the first Yugoslav since 1967. For the first time since 1965 no player born in the United States reached either singles final, and for the first time since 1977 the women's final was contested by players who were both born in Europe. The tennis did not satisfy everyone. A friend and colleague from a village in the Alps has been calling home at regular intervals. Family and friends have had their first glimpse (via television) of Wimbledon and grass court tennis. Their reaction? "C'est pas du vrai tennis. Il n'y a aucun échange" (It is not real tennis - there are no rallies). These clay-court nations are spoilt.

Champion kept on her feet

Martina Navratilova beat Hana Mandlikova 7-6, 6-3 in an hour and twelve minutes in the women's singles final at Wimbledon on Saturday. Miss Navratilova's fifth consecutive win, a feat matched only by Suzanne Lenglen, and her seventh altogether, which equals the tally of Dorothea Lambert Chambers and has been surpassed only by Helen Wills Moody, champion eight times (Rex Bellamy writes). As in 1983 and 1984, Miss Navratilova won the title without conceding a set. There were probably three main reasons why Miss Navratilova recovered from 2-5 down to win. One was the superiority of her serving (her first service was remarkably consistent) and the related superiority of her service return. A second was the greatness of the court. Miss Navratilova kept her feet better and had an advantage in strength when the balls became heavy. A third was the fact that Miss Mandlikova, possibly deluded by her early success, carefully persisted in playing pianissimo - too often pushing the ball instead of whacking it, which meant that she gave Miss Navratilova fractionally more counter-punching time and was wide. Miss Navratilova's anticipation was sharp enough without that indulgence. Miss Mandlikova achieved a 5-2 lead because whereas Miss Navratilova (expecting an early storm) began the match tentatively, Miss Mandlikova was hitting all the time, even with mishits and skidding improvisations. Once Miss Navratilova had settled down she transformed 2-5 into 5-3 at the cost of only 2 points and, thereafter, was always in charge - much to the satisfaction, no doubt of her housekeeper, five dogs and a cat, who were watching it all on television back home in Texas.

Navratilova stops at two

Martina Navratilova's ambition of becoming the first player since Billie Jean King in 1973 to win three Wimbledon titles in the same year was dashed yesterday when she and her mixed-doubles partner, Heinz Günthard, of Switzerland, were defeated by Ken Flach and Kathy Jordan, of the United States, 6-3, 7-6. Miss Navratilova won her fifth consecutive singles title - and seventh overall - by defeating Hana Mandlikova, of Czechoslovakia, 7-6, 6-3 on Saturday. In the women's doubles final yesterday, Miss Navratilova partnered Pam Shriver, of the United States, in a 6-1, 6-3 victory against Miss Mandlikova and Wendy Turnbull, of Australia.



Bestriding the centre stage, the German colossus: Becker had too many aces up his sleeve for Lendl

Humbug of jolly chaps in badges

Simon Barnes

On Saturday Henley wrapped himself in a shawl of mud: clinging, glutinous and faintly aromatic. Pretty girls in white shoes slid in it, chaps in brotel-creepers trampled in it, while in the middle of the pathway, dry-shod like the children of Israel, stood a band of public school oiks braying at each other and smoking cigarettes in holders, while their eyes slithered about trying to see how many plebby people noticed them. It was like an elegant mime of the Spirit of Henley: more - it was a demonstration of the Spirit of the Season. There is a certain number of sporting events that are not sporting events. Wimbledon, Henley, the Eton and Harrow match and, naturally, Royal Ascot. The concept of the event is to reduce the greatest sportsmen in the world to the status of street musicians playing to cinema queues: people you can look at if there is nothing better to do at that moment. The sport is secondary - no, tertiary at best. What is primary is the wearing of the right badge. All snobbery is about making it clear that you are a better person than the one beside you. But it is only at sporting events that you are given an actual badge that does the job.

Mingling grandly with the plebs

For the Great Game that is being played at these events is the Grand Royal and Ancient Sport of Snobbery. At all events there is a graded range of enclosure. The most important people at the event are not the sportsmen, but the patenons, whose duty and obvious pleasure it is to exclude people who have the Wrong Badge. But there is no point in privilege unless you can see how it is with the less privileged. The adequacy of business class in an aeroplane is only defined by the discomfort and inadequacy of economy class. What matters at these sporting events is not what you get for your money, but the fact that you can see lots of people who get less.

At football matches, the swaying and billowing crowds sing: "We're going to Wimbledon. We're going to Wimbledon. You're not. You're not." And Henley rises and sings to a swelling, silent chorus of: "We're in the stewards' enclosure. We're in the stewards' enclosure. You're not. You're not."

The very layout of every racecourse, not just Ascot, is an exercise in stressing the picket-line of privilege. No bookmakers are allowed into the Members' enclosure: you have to mingle grandly with the plebs in Tatts to place a bet in the ring, passing and repassing through the narrow gateway with every race.

Backdrop to music of snobbery

At Wimbledon, of course, the sport has always been slightly more important than at Ascot or Henley. That tournament has now fallen to the lure of the executive marquee: it is now corporate and not familial wealth that makes the difference. But all the same, what makes the executives smile is seeing all the serious tennis freaks actually standing up to watch the game - having queued for hours, if not days, to do so. Watch a few games, then go back past the stern gatekeeper, who has a smile only for your badge, or for a nice glass of the old tax-deductible. At Ascot, the finest horses in Europe are but a backdrop for the grand dance to the music of snobbery. And at Henley, all those jolly chaps in the Charles's Aunt costumes are dancing the same old steps, pricing pretention to the last cent and tracing accent through three generations.

The sport of sport continues in the background, but the real serious game of snobbery - "Excuse me, sir, may I see your badge?" - is what it is all about. Did you see that chap walk round me? He had to walk right through the mud! Haw. Haw. Must go to Henley again next year.

Gatting's summer has just begun

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

Not even their most incorrigible critics will find fault, I imagine, with the selectors for yesterday's announcement that they have asked Mike Gatting to lead England against New Zealand in the second series of the summer, sponsored by Cornhill. The first series, against India, Edgbaston the sides are dead level. India having replied to England's first innings of 390 by making the same total. England had hoped to do better than this. There was just about a full day's play on Saturday, thanks to the time allowed to make up for time lost, and the ball moved about for the faster bowlers, and it also turned for the spinners and occasionally kept low. There was a time when India would soon have been rolled over in conditions such as these. England would have bowled better, for one thing, and India would have batted nothing like as well as they do now. In the event, England had a frustrating day. Gatting decided early on that Foster, Radford and Pringle ought to be able to bowl India out. In practice he was right, but in practice he finished up down a tactical cul-de-sac. Of the three of them only Foster bowled at his best, and he was decidedly unlucky. To cut a long story short, by the time Gatting gave Emburey a chance (and the ball was turning) India, 182 for three at the start of play, were well past 300. Gower used to make a practice of under-bowling Emburey, and both here and at Headingley Gatting has done the same. There seems to me to be no point in choosing a balanced attack and then taking no advantage of it. On a day when the ball swung, Gooch must also have been worth a try. In the end England even lost the initiative. But Gatting's innings of 183 not out, proof that he is not worried out of his mind by the more cricket, Page 29

Mansell's triumph

Britain's Nigel Mansell in a Williams-Honda won yesterday's French Grand Prix at Le Castellet, his third victory in eight races, putting him second in the world championship by just one point. The reigning world champion, Alain Prost, of France, was second in his McLaren-TAG/Porsche to take the lead in the 1986 title race, with 39 points to Mansell's 38. Report, page 30

Botha lured

Northampton rugby football club have persuaded the South African captain, Naas Botha, to play for them next season. He will arrive at the end of September, a club spokesman, Don White, announced.

In the picture

There has been a sudden dip in ticket sales for Frank Bruno's world heavyweight title bout against the World Boxing Association champion, Tim Winterspoon, at Wembley Stadium on July 19. The promoter, Mike Barrett, said: "The impression has wrongly been given that the fight is being shown live, but this is only in the States."

Swedish move

Sammy McIlroy, Northern Ireland's World Cup captain in Mexico, could be playing his football next season in Sweden (George Ace writes). McIlroy said Orgrøy IF, of Göteborg, the Swedish first division champions, approached him on three occasions in the past week.

Split level

Hartford, Connecticut (Reuters) - Tom Watson was thrown by a careless putting error but tied for the third round lead in the Greater Hartford Open golf tournament. Watson and fellow-American, Kenny Knox, finished at 11-under-par 202. Watson shot 70, Knox 67. Oslo report, page 90

Final curtain

Bonn (Reuters) - The West German football captain, Karl-Heinz Rummenigge, said yesterday he had played his last match for the national team. "My career in the national side is at an end. Ninety-five internationals, 10 wonderful years, over," he wrote in the *Welt am Sonntag* newspaper. The former Bayern Munich forward now plays for Inter Milan of Italy.

Cowley beaten

Annette Cowley, the South African-born swimmer who two weeks ago was added to England's Commonwealth Games team, suffered her first defeat in Britain. The double national champion was beaten by Nikki Fibbens in the 100 metres freestyle on the second day of the Monk multi-national gala in Leeds. Fibbens recorded a personal best of the season of 58.0secs to beat Cowley by 0.29 of a second.

Table with cricket scores: ENGLAND: First Innings 200 (M W Gatting 183 not out; C Sharma 4 for 130); NZ: First Innings 300 (S M Ganesan 87; D J Vettori 87); NZ: Second Innings 200 (S M Ganesan 87; D J Vettori 87); ENGLAND: Second Innings 200 (M W Gatting 183 not out; C Sharma 4 for 130); NZ: Second Innings 200 (S M Ganesan 87; D J Vettori 87); ENGLAND: Third Innings 200 (M W Gatting 183 not out; C Sharma 4 for 130); NZ: Third Innings 200 (S M Ganesan 87; D J Vettori 87).

Advertisement for HYDROTEK rising damp treatment. Text includes: 'CURE RISING DAMP NOW!', 'Left untreated, rising damp can ruin the fabric of your home. Fortunately it can be cured effectively and permanently.', 'PROVEN SYSTEM, TRIED & TESTED', 'The Hydrotek system is simple, efficient and UK developed.', 'WE GUARANTEE IT FOR 30 YEARS', 'FREE! DAMP TEST AND SURVEY', 'PHONE NOW 061-872 2651', 'SEND FREEPOST TODAY (NO STAMP NEEDED) TO: HYDROTEK (ENGLAND) LTD, FREEPOST MANCHESTER M17 1XJ', 'HYDROTEK THE GUARANTEED CURE FOR RISING DAMP'.

Vertical advertisements on the right edge of the page, including 'Pr Pa fo', 'Tomorrow', 'Doctor's Limbo', 'Porter Gold', 'Wall St d', and 'Tripos res'.

